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Established 1887

Austria	12 S.	Spain	21 S.
Belgium	20 D.R.	Sweden	21 S.
Denmark	130 D.R.	Switzerland	21 S.
Egypt	25 P.	Turkey	27 S.
France	250 F.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 S.
Germany	150 D.M.	Yugoslavia	15 D.
Greece	13 D.		
India	50 Ru.		
Iran	400 R.		
Italy	1.0 T.50		
Japan	1.0 T.50		
Lebanon	21 S.		
Luxembourg	20 L.F.		
Morocco	250 D.		
Netherlands	1.5 T.		
Nigeria	60 K.		
Norway	3 N.Kr.		
Portugal	17.50 Esc.		
Romania	16.50 Lei		
Saudi Arabia	40 P.		
South Africa	2.75 S.Kr.		
Switzerland	21 S.		
Turkey	27 S.		
U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 S.		
Yugoslavia	15 D.		

Home Rule Wins by Support in Commons Vote

By R.W. Apple Jr.
Nov. 16 (NYT)—The House of Commons today won a pivotal victory in its effort to grant parliament to Scotland.

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James Callaghan UPI

amendments to the measures are possible, but final passage now appears a routine matter.

Second, the House of Lords must give its assent. The Lords cannot stop the enactment of the legislation, but they can amend it and delay its passage for one session of Parliament. It is considered possible or even probable that the lords will try to insert provisions calling for proportional representation.

U.S. Withdrawal Forces ILO to Fire Up to 230

GENEVA, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The governing body of the International Labor Organization today confirmed today that as many as 230 employees will be dismissed as a result of the U.S. withdrawal early this month.

During a three-day annual meeting, the governing body agreed to reduce its 1978-1979 budget by about 20 per cent, or \$6.6 million, to make up for the \$42.3 million that Washington was expected to contribute.

Sadat Reassures Syria Chief On His Planned Israel Visit

Egyptian Flies to See Assad, Who Is Called 'Not Pleased'

DAMASCUS, Nov. 16 (UPI)—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat met today with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in an apparent bid to persuade his main Arab ally that his plans to go to Israel do not foreshadow a separate peace accord between Cairo and the Jewish state.

Official sources said Mr. Assad was "not pleased" with Mr. Sadat's recent assertion that he was ready to go to Jerusalem in the search for Middle East peace. There has been no public comment on the Sadat statement by Mr. Assad or any other Syrian official.

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President Hafez al-Assad greets President Anwar Sadat at Damascus airport.

approved the invitation last night and it was relayed to the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. Reports from Israel said the invitation was to be officially delivered to Mr. Sadat's office tomorrow.

Western diplomats and observers considered Mr. Sadat's visit to Damascus a test of how cohesive the Arab camp will be in future Middle East peace moves. "If the visit is a success and

Policemen, Troops Overcome by Smoke

C. Firemen Refuse Help in Major Blaze

ON, Nov. 16 (UPI)—Lined troops and volunteers abandoned efforts to treat firemen as a special case. Some strikers, particularly in London, have several times abandoned their picket lines to assist troops, police and non-striking volunteer firemen in emergencies where lives were in peril. They have been criticized and threatened with expulsion from their union by militant strikers.

Overcome by Smoke
Four soldiers were overcome by smoke in a blaze last night at the medical school of King's College Hospital in south London. The fire took four hours to control. Striking firemen who pitched in were photographed and had their names taken by pickets, one of whom told reporters, "We will have them out of their jobs when this strike is over."

Israel Prepares for Sadat; Visit Possible Next Week

Separate Peace Accord Hinted as Talks' Outcome

TEL AVIV, Nov. 16—Israel today held out some slight hope for a separate peace treaty with Egypt as the outcome of expected talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and launched preparations for his unprecedented visit to Jerusalem.

But at the same time, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan indicated that the did not expect anything concrete to emerge from the Sadat visit, which could take place as early as next week.

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French Court Backs Croissant Extradition

Lawyer Reported En Route to West Germany

PARIS, Nov. 16 (UPI)—A Paris court ruled today in favor of the extradition of West German lawyer Klaus Croissant and unconfirmed reports late this evening said Mr. Croissant already had been removed from prison and was en route to West Germany in a police vehicle.

The swift transfer of Mr. Croissant was unexpected. Earlier, his lawyers had said they planned to appeal the ruling.

Police Block Foes of Shah

Carter Reaffirms Support for Iran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The Shah of Iran paid a final call on President today to discuss Iran's arms requests while police kept thousands of anti-Shah demonstrators under tight control after yesterday's violence.

The White House said after their 90-minute meeting that President Carter reaffirmed U.S. "support for a strong Iran, noting that Iran's security is a matter of the highest priority" for the United States.

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Klaus Croissant AP

Despite Fight on Terrorism

Schmidt Promises to Uphold Freedoms in West Germany

HAMBURG, Nov. 16 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that, while continuing the fight against terrorism, his Social Democratic party will not permit the liberalism of the republic to shrivel.

"Freedom without security would amount to anarchy. Security without freedom would be a dictatorship," Mr. Schmidt told the convention of his ruling Social Democratic party.

Terrorist Attacks

"As far as we Social Democrats are concerned, freedom and liberalism on one side and internal security and safeguarding of the democratic state are not in opposition to each other," he said.

He said that his party will deny the state nothing it requires to fight terrorism, including the banning of defense lawyers suspected of passing clandestine information to imprisoned anarchists.

Recent terrorist attacks in West Germany have led to the deaths of industrial magnate Hanns-Martin Schleyer, banker Jürgen Ponto and the federal prosecutor-general, Siegfried Buback. Last month, a special commando unit of the West German border protection force stormed a hijacked jet of the West German Lufthansa airline in Somalia, freeing all 88 hostages aboard.

Mr. Schmidt said that, despite the anti-terrorism campaign, his party would not tolerate an endangering of the spirit of freedom of German literature, "nor will we permit the liberalism of our republic to shrivel."

"We Social Democrats will protect critics against attacks from left and right, even if we have to argue with them in a critical or hard way," he said.

He said that West Germany must live up to its growing commitments in world affairs because of its economic and social achievements.

Mr. Schmidt added that this required better understanding by West Germany of the goals, concerns and interests of other nations.

He also called for a continuation of East-West détente, which he described as "the task of the century."

He said that the fate of millions of people in developing countries depended on the solidarity and willingness to sacrifice by the industrialized world, including West Germany.

He said protectionism and planned economies could not

help overcome the present structural crisis in the world economy.

On nuclear energy, the Chancellor said that safety must take precedence over economic aspects. But he warned that to meet its growing energy demands, West Germany could not do without nuclear power plants. In addition, thousands of jobs of highly qualified workers depended on exports of such facilities and technological know-how.

Mr. Schmidt said, however, that West Germany should first concentrate on its coal reserves for energy production.

Meanwhile, Alfred Schöpper, chief of the police department in the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of the Interior in Stuttgart, said that there were 1,200 terrorists in West Germany, supported by 6,000 to 10,000 sympathizers.

No Suicide Clue

MUNICH, Nov. 16 (AP).—Terrorist Ingrid Schubert, found hanged in her prison cell Saturday, gave no clue that she was planning suicide and probably took her life on the spur of the moment, Bavarian officials said today.

Frans Neubauer, an official in the state justice ministry, said Schubert apparently suffered a psychological "short-circuit reaction" when guards found explosives and homemade rope in her cell and when she heard of the arrest of fellow terrorist, Christoph Wackernagel, in the Netherlands.

Britain Expels 3 SS Veterans Promoting Book

LONDON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The British government tonight ordered the expulsion of three Germans promoting a new, sympathetic history of a Nazi SS division.

The three, all former members of the Waffen SS, were ordered out by Home Secretary Merlyn Hyslop after an outcry in the House of Commons.

The book's British distributor argued that the SS point of view deserved to be heard for "a balanced view of the past."

Winston Churchill 2d, a member of Parliament, confronted the distributor on BBC TV tonight and said, "It is offensive to the people of this country that this young man should be allowed to peddle this muck in this country."

The publication is entitled "Where All Our Brothers Are Silent," and is described as a pictorial history of the Waffen SS.

Members of Parliament were unaware that the three Germans were in Britain until late today. Some had demanded last night that they not be allowed to enter the country and their anger increased when they learned the men were already here.

Danish Ship Abandoned

MANZANILLO, Mexico, Nov. 16 (AP).—Explosions in the hold of the Danish ship Dagny Skou Sunday forced the crew to abandon ship, the Mexican Navy said yesterday. The survivors were reportedly picked up by a Panamanian boat.



Demonstrators at the Palais de Justice in Paris show their anger yesterday after France decided to allow the extradition of West German lawyer Klaus Croissant.

A Transition in Late '60s

Croissant: From Lawyer to Revolutionary

BONN, Nov. 16 (NYT).—A Left Bank neighborhood in Paris was teeming with policemen Sept. 31 when a West German lawyer, Klaus Croissant, was arrested at the request of the Bonn government.

The charges: complicity with terrorists and propaganda for a criminal association.

The small apartment that French radical friends had let Mr. Croissant use as a hideout in a building—110 Avenue du Général Leclerc—known as Lenin, wrote pamphlets 65 years earlier. The 46-year-old lawyer from Stuttgart, a fugitive from his country's legal system, must have savored the coincidence.

As counsel for Andreas Baader, the leftist guerrilla leader who died in Stuttgart's Stammheim prison along with two other co-defendants on Oct. 18, Mr. Croissant has not left any doubt that he regards himself as a revolutionary, although he insists he has nothing to do with terrorism.

Middle-Class Background

Like many members of the West German radical movement, Mr. Croissant comes from the middle class. He is the descendant of a French Huguenot family that 300 years ago fled to Germany to escape religious persecution.

The son of a prosperous drug-store owner in a small town near Stuttgart, Mr. Croissant went to law school in Tübingen and Heidelberg, and at the age of 30 opened a law office in Stuttgart. He quickly made a name for himself as a specialist in divorce and inheritance cases.

During most of the 1960s, the successful young lawyer was known as a man about town, a tireless party-goer, a gourmet and a frequent guest at art shows. A change in Mr. Croissant's outlook occurred when he teamed up with a younger colleague, Jörg Lang, who since has gone underground.

Mr. Croissant moved his law office from Stuttgart's fashionable Königstrasse to a side street. The new walk-up offices soon were filled with long-haired young people in blue jeans and a changing pool of young women secretaries and assistants.

Investigators of the Federal Criminal Bureau charge that between 1967 and 1973 Mr. Croissant drifted into the "terror scene" and made his law practice a front for clandestine activities. Personal involvement with young extremists may have been a major motivation, the officials suggest.

Persons in Stuttgart who have known the lawyer for years say the young leftist at first regarded him as a liberal attracted by radical chic but later found his professional competence useful.

In any case, the lawyer seemed to become interested only in the

cases of his radical clients, especially Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, the leaders of West Germany's deadliest terrorist network, the Baader-Meinhof gang.

The trial of Baader, Mrs. Meinhof and other members of the gang started in May, 1975. Mr. Croissant led the radical lawyers who defended the Baader-Meinhof members against charges of multiple murder and other crimes.

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Croissant became a vocal and indefatigable advocate of the Red Army Faction, the name that the Baader-Meinhof gang used. He lectured and lobbied and helped organize international protests against what he described as inhuman practices in Stammheim prison.

Many of the young men and women who once worked for Mr. Croissant or were frequent visitors to his law offices have disappeared. The pictures of several of them are now on the "Most Wanted" posters disseminated throughout Western Europe in the hunt for the kidnapers and killers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, West Germany's leading industrialist.

Long before the Baader-Meinhof trial ended, Mrs. Meinhof was found dead in her cell. The medical examiner said it was suicide.

In April, the Stuttgart court sentenced Baader and two associates, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan Carl Raspe, to life imprisonment. When the three died in prison, the authorities' verdict was again suicide.

In Paris, Mr. Croissant, who already was being held in prison, maintained that the three had been murdered.

The lawyer had sought refuge in France last July, jumping \$37,000 bail at home. He had been arrested in Stuttgart on conspiracy and subversion charges but was soon released.

In France, Mr. Croissant, though ostensibly in hiding, granted interviews and appeared on television. He also wrote to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing asking for political asylum.

A Stuttgart judge issued an international arrest warrant, and Bonn asked the French authorities to search for the fugitive. The West German authorities alleged that Mr. Croissant's law office in Stuttgart had been functioning for years as the secret center for a vast terrorist underground in West Germany.

French Court Ruling Favors Extradition of West German

(Continued from Page 1)

able by 5 to 10 years in prison. The French court refused to accept the second warrant as a basis for extradition.

Mr. Croissant's lawyers said after the ruling, "The defense lawyers express their anguish for the destiny of Mr. Croissant, whose life would be in danger if he is extradited, although only one element of the first warrant was accepted by the court."

"If the government, despite this, issues an extradition decree, the defense will immediately appeal to the Council of State which has declared itself competent to cancel an extradition decree or to decide that its application should be postponed."

Hundreds of sympathizers participated in demonstrations in support of Mr. Croissant throughout France last night, defying police bans on the protests.

Several human rights associations, including Amnesty International, have come out against the extradition of Mr. Croissant.

Dutch Get Request

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16 (AP).—West German authorities today formally requested the extradition of Christian Wackernagel, wanted in connection with Red Army Faction terrorist activities, including the slaying of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the Justice Ministry said.

The 26-year-old German was captured last Thursday in Amsterdam after a shootout with Dutch police.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said the extradition request would be studied by a Dutch court before any decision is made.

Lie-Detector Test Set For James Earl Ray

PETROS, Tenn., Nov. 16 (AP).—The House Select Committee on Assassinations will give James Earl Ray a lie-detector test on his denial that he killed civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., Ray's attorney, Mark Lane, said this week.

Mr. Lane said he was told by Robert Lehner, head of the House committee's staff investigating the King assassination, that the polygraph examination was authorized by the committee. Mr. Lehner and three other committee staffers interviewed Ray for about eight hours yesterday at Brushy Mountain Penitentiary here.

Palestinian Beheaded In Abu Dhabi Slaying

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, Nov. 16 (AP).—A young Palestinian accused of assassinating the United Arab Emirates' state minister for foreign affairs last month has been executed, the semi-official newspaper Al Itihad reported today.

The paper said Saleh Mohammed Khaleel, 19, was beheaded at dawn yesterday, after the local religious court found him guilty the previous day. Khaleel was apparently aiming at Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who was about to leave Abu Dhabi after an official visit.

Emerging From State of Shock

Arabs Widely Condemn Sadat's Israel Trip

By Marvyn Howe

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The Arab world emerged today from a state of shock caused by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's proposal to visit Israel, with denunciations and warnings against the dangers of going to Jerusalem.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which is most deeply concerned with Mr. Sadat's proposed visit to Israel, did not publicly attack the Egyptian leader, but expressed hope that he would reconsider his decision, according to responsible Palestinian sources.

The Palestinian leadership, which has coordinated its position with the Syrians, fears that Mr. Sadat's visit would lead to a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the disruption of the Arab world, the rise of Arab extremists and the decline of U.S. influence in the area, the sources said.

The "rejectionists," Iraq, Libya and leftist Palestinian groups who refuse a negotiated peace with Israel, strongly condemned Mr. Sadat's initiative.

Sadat's Overthrow Urged

The Palestinian Rejection Front today urged "the overthrow of the Sadat regime and the establishment of a progressive, nationalist regime in its place."

The front, which includes five radical commando groups, denounced Mr. Sadat's proposal as "a new and serious deviation in Egyptian politics and a flagrant betrayal of all the values of the pan-Arab and liberation struggle."

Iraq's ruling Ba'ath, or Arab Socialist, party condemned the proposed visit as "a serious deviation" from Arab nationalism and called on the Arab masses to prevent the rift.

Qadhafi Sends Envoys

The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, sent special envoys last night to Cairo and Damascus with urgent messages, after an emergency meeting of the Libyan congress. Tripoli radio reported that the congress expressed concern for "the regrettable and dramatic collapse of Arab confrontation against the Zionist enemy."

In Beirut, students went on strike in several schools and held demonstrations against Mr. Sadat's proposed visit to Israel and the recent Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon.

The coalition of Lebanese leftist parties denounced Mr. Sadat's move, particularly in light of the continued Israeli attacks in the south, and said that the proposed visit was part of the Egyptian government's "policy of complete surrender."

Lebanese Premier Selim al-Hoss refused comment on Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's invitation to Lebanese President

Syrians Close Border With Iraq

DAMASCUS, Nov. 16 (AP).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has ordered the closing of Syria's border with Iraq following a new wave of bombings in Damascus, official sources reported yesterday.

The sources said the action was taken Monday night "in order to safeguard the lives of our innocent citizens and visitors."

Hours before the closing, the new Iraqi ambassador to Syria, Walid Khushab, presented his credentials to Mr. Assad.

Last week, incendiary bombs went off simultaneously at four supermarkets around Damascus and caused numerous casualties, according to reliable sources here. Syria blamed the bombings on Iraq.

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A-Fuel to Brazil Approved by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Carter administration today recommended approval of uranium fuel shipment to Brazil for power reactors, with the final decision left to the U.S. nuclear regulatory agency.

State department spokesman Hudding Carter 3d said the deal "meets all the immediate nuclear export criteria" and that issuing licenses to U.S. firms would not be contrary to U.S. interests.

Delay in approval had caused some conflict in U.S. relations with Brazil. The administration was concerned about the possible impact on efforts to restrict proliferation of weapons technology.

No details were available on whether special precautions were promised by Brazil to guard against military conversion of the enriched fuel.

Elas Sarkis and to the rulers of Syria and Jordan. Mr. Begin invited them after Mr. Sadat said that he would consider a trip to Jerusalem.

Saudi Arabia and Jordan were noticeably silent. Some Arab experts believe that Mr. Sadat launched his controversial enterprise with the blessings, if not at

the instigation of his chief clerk, Saudi Arabia. They fear that Saudi Arabia fears it is forced into using its oil investment arms, thereby damaging relations with the U.S. It would, therefore, prove any gesture to be a deadlock for a Geneva conference.

Sadat Reassures Chief Ally Assad, on Planned Israel Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic position," a Western diplomat said.

"If it fails, it would seem almost inevitable that Sadat's proposed trip [to Israel] could sow dissension among the Arabs, possibly including a return to the recriminations between Syria and Egypt that followed the conclusion in September, 1975, of the Sinal accord," the diplomat said.

This is Mr. Sadat's fifth trip to the Syrian capital since he took office after the death of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, in 1970.

The reception given Mr. Sadat at Damascus airport by Mr. Assad and ranking aides included a 21-gun salute and the presence of an honor guard. The Egyptian leader's motorcade to the official guest palace was cheered by roadside crowds.

Mr. Sadat's last visit to Damascus was on May 18, 1975, when he signed the second Sinal agreement with Syria.

Although Israel has frequently expressed interest in another deal with the powerful and populous Arab nation, Mr. Sadat has repeatedly said that he does not intend a separate peace with Israel.

By contrast, Syria has been a constant advocate of a Arab stand and bitterly criticized Mr. Sadat's Sinal accord, which was mediating Henry Kissinger, then U.S. relay of state.

Syria's main concern, in regard to Egypt, is seen as to insure that Cairo does not break ranks with the other nations, leaving Syria's Palestine Liberation faction in relative isolation.

Egyptian officials in Damascus said that Mr. Sadat's return to Egypt tomorrow noon.

The President will return to Damascus to Ismailia, a city along the Suez Canal, to begin a visit to Egyptian stations near the front with Israel.

It was known that U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts travel to Ismailia to deliver Mr. Sadat's Begin invitation.

3 Reported Slain By Artillery Fire In S. Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and 12 wounded when a Palestinian and leftist-controlled zone of southern Lebanon came under artillery fire from Israel and rightist-held villages today, travelers from the area said.

The town of Nabatieh and nearby villages were shelled from Israel and from the villages of Kieya and Marjayoun to the east, they said.

Palestinians and leftists in control in the Nabatieh area returned the fire.

Last week, about 90 persons were killed and an entire hamlet was wiped out in Israeli raids on southern Lebanon which followed Palestinian rocket attacks on an Israeli settlement.

Fighting continued between Israeli-backed rightists and the Palestinian-leftist alliance in other parts of southern Lebanon.

Trial Seen Near For Shcharansky, Dissidents Say

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP).—The mother of imprisoned Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky said today to hire a lawyer for her son, dissidents reported.

They said that this indicates that a trial is near.

Mr. Shcharansky, 39, has been held incommunicado since March 15. His mother has been told that the charge against him is treason, carrying a maximum penalty of death.

On Nov. 2, State Department officials disclosed that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had asked the Kremlin to call off Mr. Shcharansky's trial.

The dissidents said Mr. Shcharansky's mother was called to Lefortovo Prison and told, "Now you can look for a lawyer. Maybe he'll need one in a month." Mr. Shcharansky's statutory nine-month period of investigation ends in a month. Under Soviet law, prisoners are not entitled to representation until the period of investigation is ended.

Mr. Shcharansky was among several dissidents named in a March 4 article in the government newspaper, Izvestia, which purported to expose a major Central Intelligence Agency spy ring in Moscow.

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U.S. Bombings Declined

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—The FBI today reported a decline in the number of bombings and subsequent deaths in the United States and Puerto Rico in the first nine months of this year, compared to the same period last year.

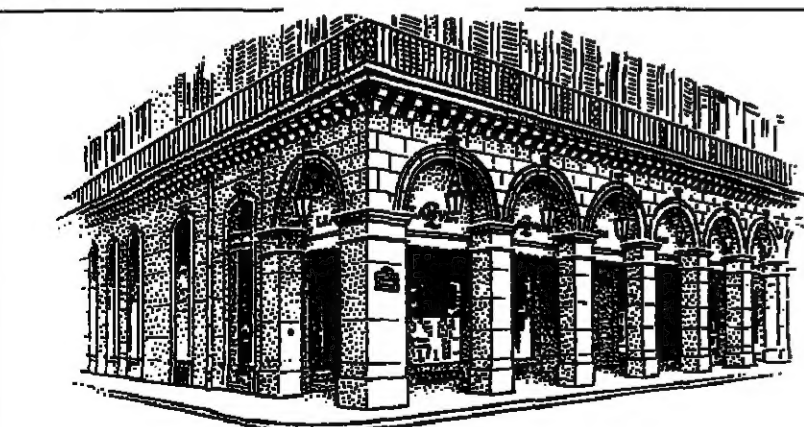
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BOEING 707: Monday 11.00 a.m.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

KENSINGTON HILTON

A truly beautiful hotel in exciting Kensington, near London's famous West End—this is the Kensington Hilton. Extensive facilities, two excellent restaurants, a cocktail lounge and a recently opened pub, offer delicious food and drink. With its comfortable rooms—each with its own automatic drink-and-snack bar—this is a first-class hotel in the medium-price range.

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service Office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

STRAITFORD-UPON-AVON HILTON

This beautiful new hotel stands in five landscaped acres on the bank of the River Avon. Only a few minutes' walk from the world-famous Royal Shakespeare Theatre and the centre of Stratford-upon-Avon. The Hilton is also centrally placed for the commercial cities of the Midlands.

AMSTERDAM HILTON

Famous for years as Amsterdam's most luxurious hotel, the Hilton has recently been completely redecorated and refurbished. As a result, this beautiful hotel—standing on a quiet canal, a short distance from the city centre—now offers even more comfort and an even more exciting atmosphere to the international traveller.

WIEN HILTON

The Hilton is a beautiful hotel which reflects the imperial magnificence of old Vienna. At the heart of the city and adjoining the airport terminal, the hotel offers luxurious rooms, fine restaurants, elegant decor and many other facilities.

شعار من النكتل

Pentagon Aide Calls It Worrisome

0%, Twice the Draftee Rate, Quit U.S. Volunteer Forces

Bernard Weinraub
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Defense Department yesterday said that more than 10 percent of the recruits in the volunteer armed forces quit their first term of enlistment.

The high figure—attributed to literacy, medical ailments, discipline, and performance—is twice the percentage that prevailed during the days of the draft, ended in 1973.

Very concerned about the high dropout rate, Mr. John White, an assistant secretary of defense, said that the armed forces are facing increased difficulty in attracting high school seniors.

Mr. White said that the number of the military was rising and the influx of female has remained at about the level over the last two years.

Mr. White's remarks were the most somber by the Pentagon of the armed forces since the draft. His remarks were to fuel the debate over the volunteer Army.

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recruits. Mr. White said that some of those now being discharged would have been retained during the war years.

In spite of the high dropout rate, Mr. White said, "since termination of the draft, the military services have successfully met the demands of manning the

active force. They have recruited about 400,000 volunteers annually, with recruit quality remaining at or above the levels experienced during the draft years."

In an apparent contradiction of Mr. White's comments on the high number of dropouts, other defense officials said that the

Army, Navy and Marine Corps could now afford to be far more selective than in previous years, especially during the Vietnam war.

Mr. White said that blacks accounted for 20 per cent of all new enlistees in the 1977 fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30. This

was an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year.

To meet potential manpower shortages, Mr. White said that the Pentagon wants to have women constitute 11 per cent of the armed forces by 1983. Currently, women comprise 5.5 per cent of the military.

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Marijuana Blood Test Is Devised By Research Group in California

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP)—Researchers said this week that they have devised the first practical test for measuring the level of marijuana in the blood, and that it eventually may be made portable for police use in testing motorists who may be high.

It is being studied by a federal drug agency and the California Highway Patrol.

"At the moment, it's a test that has to be done in the lab, but it's one that conceivably could be refined into a roadside test," said Dr. Jim Soares, one of the White Memorial Medical Center researchers who developed the test. He said that the test now uses bulky equipment but that a portable device could be developed in a few years.

Marijuana use has been reduced to a misdemeanor or simple violation in many states, but there is still a need for standards to judge when a person's performance has been impaired by the drug, said Dr. Salomand Sharma, who has been studying the effects of marijuana.

"Different people react differently, of course, but overall we've found that it affects such things as keeping a car on the road or visual perception, even at fairly low doses of marijuana," he said.

Many patrolmen say it is difficult to gain a conviction because of the lack of an easily used test for motorists other than alcohol.

The White Memorial researchers said yesterday that they had developed a radioimmuno test for THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), the active ingredient in marijuana. "I'll tell you how much is in the bloodstream, and allows easy processing of large numbers of samples," Dr. Soares said.

Klasinger had offered \$1 billion over five years to be applied evenly to military and economic purposes, but the Philippines had wanted the sum applied to military aid alone with economic aid negotiated as another package.

Total foreign-aid commitment to the Philippines this year is \$20.5 million, less than last year. However, it was understood that a settlement to accompany a base agreement would be over and above this.

ROME, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The UN World Food Program announced yesterday it had approved a grant of \$7.5 million in emergency food aid for an estimated 2.15 million people affected by two typhoons in Vietnam.

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Death Penalty Modified in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT)—Key portions of New York's three-year-old death penalty statute were declared unconstitutional yesterday by the State Court of Appeals.

By a 4-to-3 vote, the state's highest court invalidated the two sections of the law that require the death penalty for those convicted of intentionally killing police and prison officers who are performing their duties. These sections, the court said, failed to meet constitutional standards laid out by the U.S. Supreme Court because they ruled out consideration of the individual offender and the circumstances of a particular offense.

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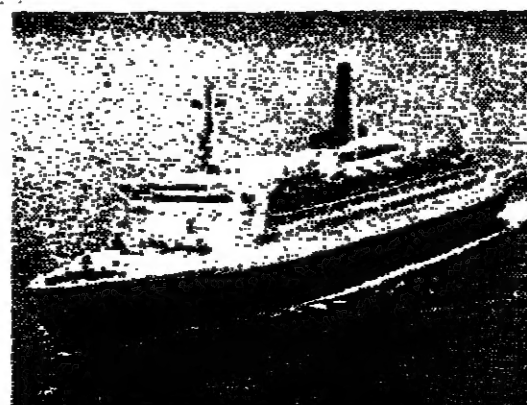
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Port Everglades	18 Jan	Cruising in the	13 Feb	Bali	5 Mar	Panama Canal	8 Apr
Curacao	21 Jan	Bay of Islands	14 Feb	Singapore	7 Mar	Cristobal	8 Apr
Cartagena	23 Jan	Auckland	16 Feb	Manila	11 Mar	La Guaira	10 Apr
Panama Canal	24 Jan	Wellington	18 Feb	Hong Kong	13 Mar	(Caracas)	12 Apr
Balboa	24 Jan	Cruising in	20 Feb	Kobe	20 Mar	St. Thomas	14 Apr
Acapulco	27 Jan	Milford Sound	22 Feb	Yokohama	21 Mar	Port Everglades	16 Apr
Los Angeles	30 Jan	Hobart	24 Feb	Honolulu	27 Mar	New York	16 Apr
Tahiti	5 Feb	Melbourne	26 Feb	San Francisco	1 Apr	Cherbourg	21 Apr
Vava'u (Tonga)	9 Feb	Sydney	28 Feb	Los Angeles	2 Apr	Southampton	22 Apr

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At the time of writing, there are still a few berths left on the cruise. But if you'd like to join, you'll have to act quickly. Telephone Bernard Crisp, Cunard's Marketing Director on 01-499 9020 to discuss your booking. Or contact your travel agent as soon as you can.

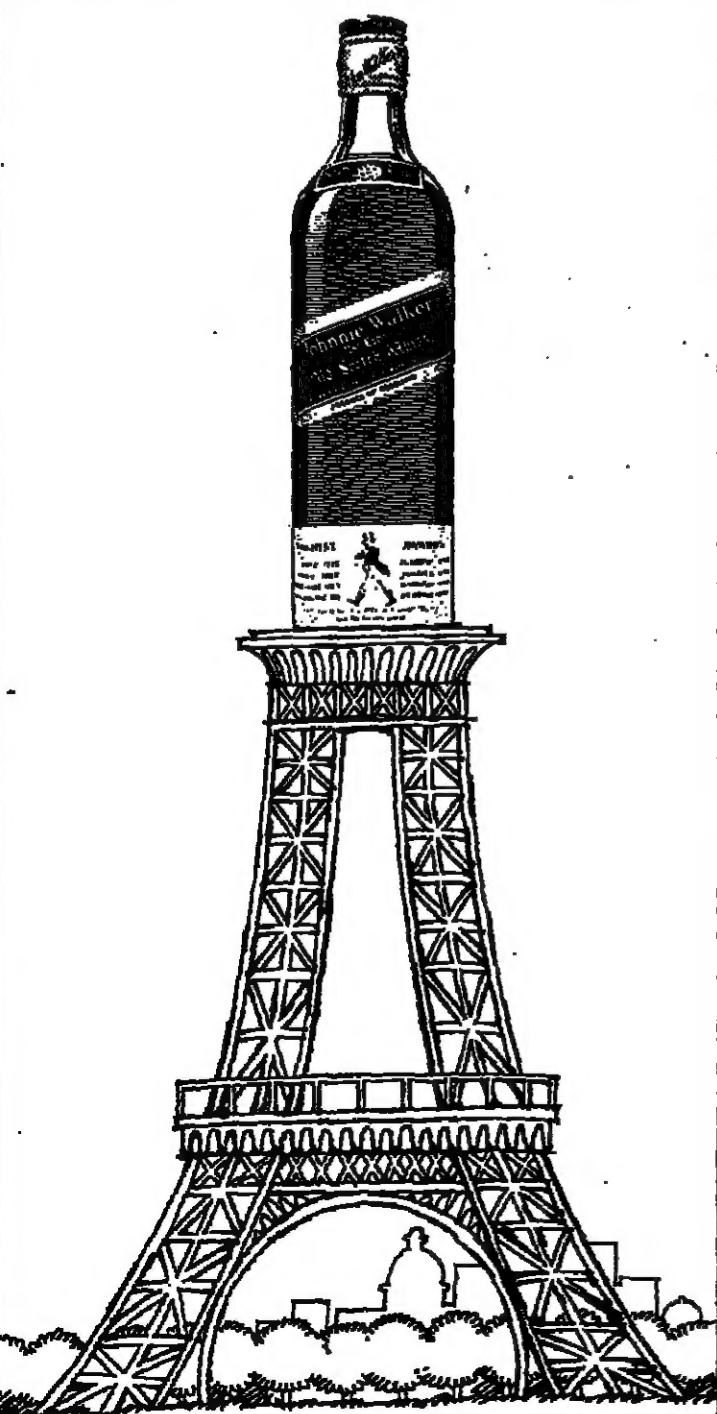
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Rescheduled Launch
CANAVARAL, Fla., Nov.
APR.—U.S. space agency
has rescheduled the
launch of Meteosat, the Euro-
Space Agency's first weather
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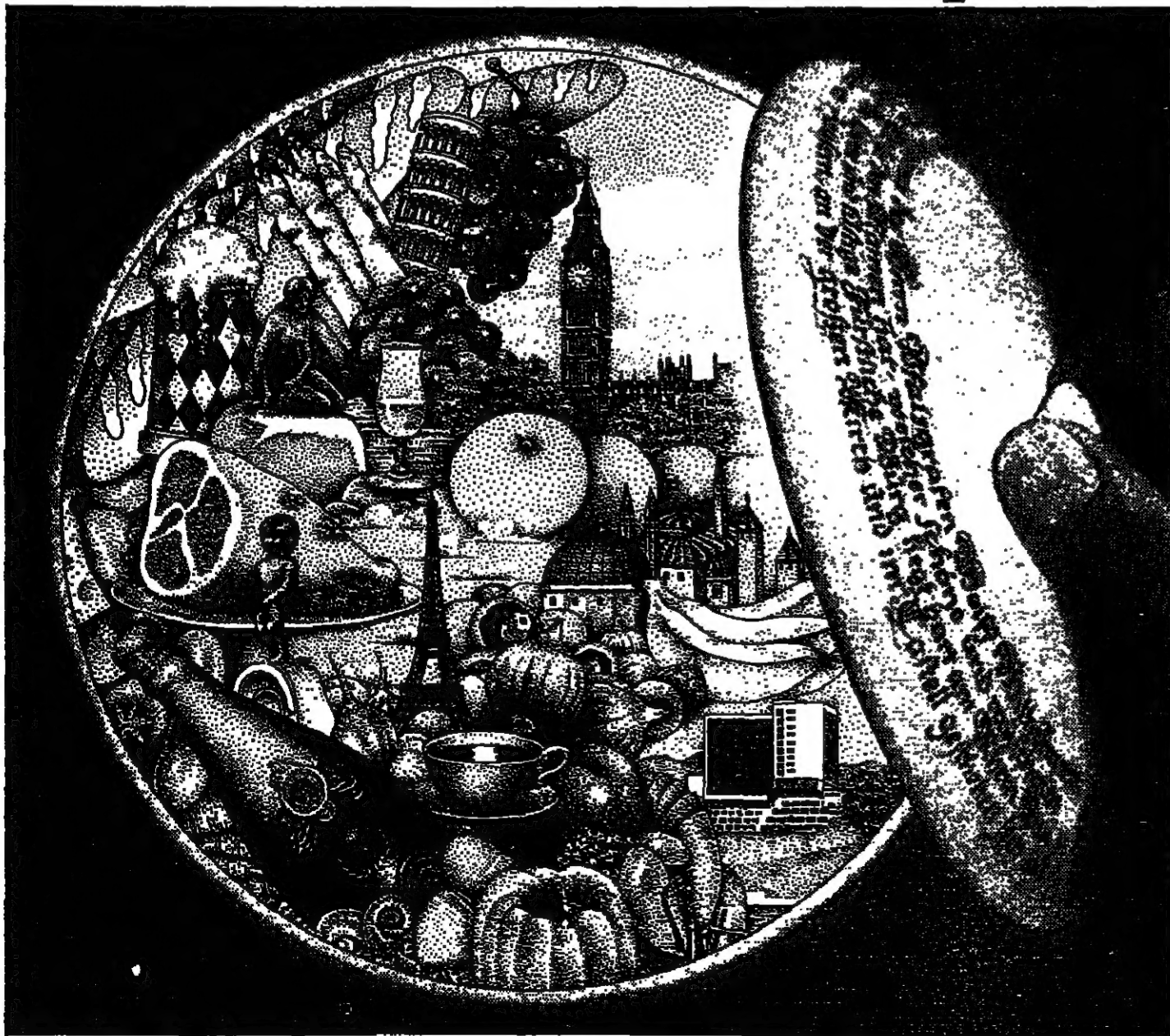
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'Apostate' Tries Comeback

Greek Politician Goes Back To Roots for Sunday Election

By Nicholas Gage

SITIA, Crete, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Greek politicians do not just kiss babies, they baptize them. Constantinos Mitsotakis, a 59-year-old politician who has formed his own party for the election next Sunday, has baptized more than a thousand in his native Crete.

Last weekend, Mr. Mitsotakis became a godfather once again in this seaside city as he closed a tour of the province of Lassithi, the eastern quarter of the island. The baptism of Yorgia Orphanos, 6 months old, was the culmination of a crusading two-day swing through Cretan villages as he took his campaign to the grass roots.

Most leaders of Greek political parties, in this era of television, leave the baptizing and hand-shaking to their deputies who are running for local parliamentary seats. And limit their campaigning to speeches in a few major cities. But Mr. Mitsotakis, because his Neo-Liberal party is expected to finish at the tail end of the seven-party race, feels he has to try harder.

Resistance Hero

For Mr. Mitsotakis, a hero of the Cretan resistance in World War II, who has held two major ministries and was once spoken of as a future premier, this election represents a last chance at a political comeback.

He finds himself on the bottom rung of the political ladder because in 1965 he broke with George Papandreu, the leader of his Center Union party, and joined a coalition government placed together by King Constantine, which was followed by a military coup in 1967.

Those who booted the Papandreu party in 1965 were branded "apostates" and were shunned by the Center Union in 1974 when democracy was restored.

Although many observers consider Mr. Mitsotakis one of the most able Greek politicians, they feel that he has fallen too far to have a chance at reaching the top again. Mr. Mitsotakis does not agree, however, and is determined to start over at the village level.

On this warm autumn day, therefore, he set out with high spirits from the small seaside resort of Agios Nikolaos. As Mr. Mitsotakis's caravan of about 15 cars, including a sound truck, headed by the party leader in a brown Citroën, climbed the mountains of Crete and stopped in small villages along the way, his spirits began to falter.

Standing in the doorway of the village coffee house Mr. Mitsotakis would address the villagers for a few minutes, referring often to his illustrious ancestor — his maternal grandmother's brother, Kiftherios Venizelos, the most famous son of Crete and modern Greece's most venerated statesman. The name of Venizelos would provoke enthusiastic applause, but the crowds remained small.

Mr. Mitsotakis's spirits sank even lower when the caravan reached the town of Neapolis and stopped in the town square. Although Neapolis has a population of 6,000, only a few hundred persons gathered to hear him speak from the steps of the town cultural center.

But his spirits were quickly revived when, in a valley outside Neapolis, his caravan was stopped by a gathering of about 40 cars and close to 150 persons who had arrived from isolated mountain villages to join his train. He was greeted with cheers and the caravan rolled on with renewed energy.

Illustrious Ancestor

By the enthusiasm of the crowd, Mr. Mitsotakis spoke for nearly 35 minutes. He appealed to his listeners to help him "cut a hole through the fence" and get back into parliament. "Crete can still give Greece another premier," he promised.

Filled With Talkoidea

The now impressive following picked up new cars at each village visited, while its members were piled at every stop with the local liquor, talkoidea, and the villagers filled Mr. Mitsotakis's arms and car with flowers, roast chickens and goat cheeses.

By the time the caravan reached the final town of Sitia, on the northern coast, it had swollen to nearly 400 cars. As Mr. Mitsotakis spoke to the assembled townspeople in the town square, facing the harbor, the setting sun lit his face in a dramatic burst of color.

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Political Rivals Clash in Greece

SALONIKA, Greece, Nov. 16 (UPI).—A clash between left and right political groups left at least 10 persons injured yesterday after a speech here by National Rally party leader Stefanos Stefanopoulos, witnesses said.

National Rally supporters clashed with members of the Greek Communist party and of the Democratic Center Union outside National Rally headquarters.

Witnesses said the crowds interrupted the speaker with shouts calling for general amnesty and cheers for imprisoned junta leader George Papadopoulos and for former King Constantine of Greece. General elections are set for Sunday.

Editor in Turin Is Shot in Face

TURIN, Nov. 16 (AP).—The assistant editor of the Turin newspaper La Stampa was shot in the face today and was reported in critical condition. Just after the attack the Red Brigades claimed that they had "executed the servant of the state, Carlo Casalegno."

Mr. Casalegno, 61, was struck in the face with three or four pistol shots.

A telephone call to the Turin office of the Italian news agency ANSA said that the shooting was carried out by the Red Brigades which have claimed responsibility for most of the 30 attacks this year against politicians, businessmen and journalists. Mr. Casalegno had written a column that appeared today defending the Christian Democrat party against violence and blanket condemnations.

Hayakawa Backs Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16 (AP).—Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., has said he would vote in favor of ratifying the Panama Canal treaty.

Evangelical Movement Is Launched

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—A \$1-billion worldwide fund-raising campaign to finance "the most extensive Christian social and evangelization mission in recorded history" was announced yesterday.

The plan was described by a panel of business and professional leaders. They included Wallace Johnson of Memphis, Tenn., co-founder of Holiday Inns Inc., the program's international chairman; movie star Roy Rogers, vice-chairman; his wife, Dale Evans, and Nelson Bunker Hunt, Dallas oilman and investor who is chairman of the international executive committee.

The instigator of the campaign is Dr. W.R. Bright, founder of the recently completed "Here's Life, America" campus crusade which he said is now working through 15,000 churches. A message was read from Chicago financier Clement Stone, another leader in the movement.

The plan is to raise \$1 billion in the next five years, with a first-year goal of \$100 million. Mr. Johnson said contributions and pledges of about \$30 million have been obtained already.

Injured Youth in Sydney Ravine Saved After Crawling for 13 Days

SYDNEY, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—An 18-year-old with a broken leg was unharmed for 13 days as he crawled, desperately seeking help, along a creek bed in the center of Sydney, yards from a busy main road.

The parents of Stephen Sheehy, an art student, said today that his knowledge of the outdoors—he lived on weeds and drank creek water—probably saved his life. When he was found, after a lone struggle for survival in the heart of a city of 3 million people, he broke down, repeatedly crying: "Don't leave me."

The youth was in a hospital today, recovering from the ordeal that began Oct. 30 when he fell off his bicycle, tumbled over a safety barrier and dropped 26 feet into the creek breaking his leg.

Unable to stand, he spent hours calling vainly for help, but his cries were drowned by the roar of traffic. Thick bushes shielded him from the view of people in hundreds of houses.

Seeking help, Stephen dragged himself along the creek bed with his hands. He was able to travel only about 6 yards a day before pain and exhaustion caused him to lose consciousness.

Stephen revived, continued crawling and, 13 days after he fell, hauled himself into the backyard of a house near the creek. Douglas Gilbert found him there, pushing a garden hose into his mouth to get a drink of clean water. "He started crying and said, 'Don't leave me, don't leave me,'" Mr. Gilbert reported. "God, it was dark in there," he quoted the youth as saying.

Few Official Controls

Cotton Farmers in Guatemala Bombard Land With Pesticides

By Alan Riding

TIQUISATE, Guatemala (NYT).—As the crop-dusting planes darted over the cotton fields, the smell of insecticide drifted through this agricultural town. "It's very simple," said Eduardo Ruiz, a cotton planter. "More insecticide means more cotton, fewer insects mean higher profits."

At the nearby village of La Noria, Maria Mejia Velazquez rushed her five children into her home, a wooden hut, when she heard the planes approaching. "The farmers never warn us when they're going to fumigate," she said.

A plane dipped over the village and began spraying highly toxic pesticide when it reached the stream that separates the huts from the cotton fields. Within minutes, dead fish surfaced; within hours, four of Mrs. Mejia's ducklings had died.

In the Pacific coast lowlands of Guatemala, 100 miles southwest of Guatemala City, cotton is king. The cotton fields are the highest in the Western Hemisphere. The level of pesticide spraying is the highest in the world.

"At this time of the year, we treat 30 or 40 people a day for pesticide poisoning," said a nurse at a clinic here. "The farmers often tell the peasants to give another reason for their sickness, but you can smell the pesticide in their clothes."

Deaths Suspected

According to the government, there were no fatalities among the 1,039 cases of pesticide poisoning recorded last year in Guatemala. But doctors, priests and peasant leaders believe that there are numerous unreported deaths each year and that many more people are poisoned than the government admits.

In the absence of government controls over most insecticide spraying, researchers report dangerous levels of pesticide residue in mothers' milk, cows' milk, beef, fish, chickens, ducks and pigs in the area. Rivers carry the poison to the sea, where it pollutes seafood.

But the political strength of the cotton planters and the importance of cotton exports to Guatemala's economy have blocked attempts to curb the use of pesticides. Last year, a delegation from La Noria could not find a ministry willing to take responsibility for monitoring insecticides.

"With an integrated pest-control program, we think that six or seven sprayings would be enough in a 90-day growing cycle," a foreign agronomist said, "but here we have plantations sprayed 30 or 40 or even 50 times in three months. The farmers try to exterminate everything that moves."

Spraying Increases

With cotton pests multiplying, the planters increased applications of insecticides, but the insects developed a resistance to them and stronger sprays had to be used.

One side-effect of the overuse

of DDT was a resurgence of malaria as the disease-carrying mosquitoes also became resistant to the poison. Now, farmers increasingly use phosphorus-based pesticides, which are dangerous to humans than DDT.

About 370,000 people live in the cotton-growing lowlands, in the picking season from November to March as many 600,000 Indians work for 30 days in the fields. They are paid \$1.25 for a 12-hour shift.

The Indians are ignorant of the dangers of pesticide poisoning. They eat great cotton that have already been sprayed after they enter the fields too early for fumigation and they water for washing and drinking from polluted irrigation canals.

Laws Ignored

Guatemalan law stipulates that pickers should not enter fields within 72 hours of spraying that cotton should not be within 100 meters of roads, rivers, cattle-grazing areas or grain crops. Both regulations are ignored.

According to the Central American Research Institute for industry, the average DDT content of human blood in Guatemalan cotton areas is 530.6 parts per billion compared with 76.16 parts per billion in urban areas 46.4 in Dade County, Fla. (AP)

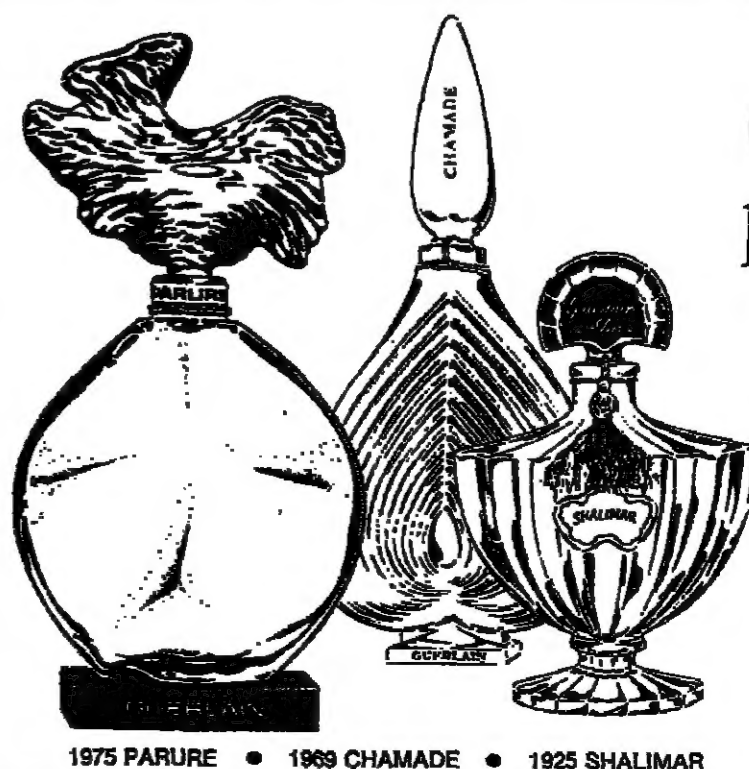
A study by the Central American Nutrition Institute finds that the amounts of DDT in mothers' milk in Guatemala are the highest in the Western Hemisphere. One sample from La Cabaña near Tiquisate, contained parts per million of DDT, the study said, "is 185 times higher than the limit."

There are few controls on beef, chicken, pork and fish tinned for domestic consumption and high levels of DDT frequently been reported. year 12 shipments of bon beef exports and three months this year were rejected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture because of their high content.

Phosphate Use Increases Last year, the Guatemalan government ordered that imports be reduced so that can be imported after 1979, the use of phosphate pesticides is likely to rise as a result, five times more lethal to humans than DDT.

Because the victims of spraying have little voice, Guatemalan politics, the use pesticides is rarely discussed in the capital and so far the has not been raised in the campaign for the presidential elections next March.

But its political potential at least been recognized by Guatemala's leftist guerrillas. year, the Guatemalan Army the Poor destroyed 22 cotton plantations at La Flor near within days, the cotton plan had replaced them and spraying was resumed.



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Prisoner Feigned Injury

Police Chief at Inquest on Biko aims Power Above the Law

ETORIA, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Piet Goosen, chief of security at Port Elizabeth, where activist Stephen Biko was killed and chained before being interrogated prior to his death, said today at the inquest that he and his wife were beyond the law in the use of their duties.

Goosen, counsel for Biko's family, asked Col. van der Merwe, who gave him the authority to use force, to tell the court that he was above the law. "He is not above the law," the court said. "He is not above the law," the court said. "He is not above the law," the court said.

Goosen said that he and his wife were beyond the law in the use of their duties. He said that he and his wife were beyond the law in the use of their duties. He said that he and his wife were beyond the law in the use of their duties.

Young in Sweden to Talk of Aid, Southern Africa

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, arrived yesterday for a four-day visit to Sweden.

Young said that he was looking forward to his meetings with Swedish officials for discussions on such topics as development aid and southern Africa.

The U.S. diplomat said today that he would look to Sweden to help set a pace and, in some sense, to the conscience for the rest of the world.

Official Swedish policy is to encourage Swedish companies from investing in South Africa. Mr. Young was asked to say whether the United States would support its investments in South Africa.

"I don't know," he said. "My concern in South Africa is to try to change. My experience in the southern United States, which everyone says is relevant, is that boycotts to be successful must be careful and tactical."

J.S. Grain Sale to Russia Is 3d Within 24 Hours

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—An additional 400,000 metric tons of U.S. corn has been sold to the Soviet Union, the third sale to be reported within 24 hours, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

The latest sale, made by private export companies, was in addition to the sale of 601,600 tons of corn announced earlier in the day and 106,000 tons of wheat announced Monday.

Soviet grain purchases were expected to increase this year to meet a smaller than expected Russian harvest, estimated at 194 million tons, or 10 per cent less than U.S. experts had forecast.

Meanwhile, an Oklahoma congressman said that he had learned "by accident" of the sale of 640,000 to 1.35 million tons of U.S. wheat to China.

There has been no confirmation of the sale from either the Department of Agriculture or the State Department.

Underlying Assailed
ROME, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland told the FAO conference here today that the underpricing of grains risks discouraging investment in the farms of both rich and poor nations at a time when the world needs more food.

Ankara Crash Kills 3

ANKARA, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Three persons were killed and 10 injured when a suburban train slammed into the rear of another one here last night, railroad authorities said today.

orary president of the Black People's Convention. He had been one of the founders of the South African Students Organization. He also was regarded as the father of the "black consciousness movement." Mr. Biko was a "banned person" at the time of his arrest—meaning he was confined to the area of King William's Town in the Eastern Cape Province, could not attend meetings and could not be quoted in local news media.

In the first two days of testimony by security policemen, witnesses told of a "berserk" attack by Mr. Biko early on Sept. 7 in the office of Maj. Harold Snyman.

It took five policemen to restrain Mr. Biko, Snyman said, but they finally put him in handcuffs and leg irons and kept him like that for almost 50 hours, freeing him for two medical examinations.

Asks for Details
Mr. Kenridge challenged the witnesses on details of the fight, pressing them to be precise about the time when Mr. Biko allegedly hit his head against a wall during the struggle.

Under cross-examination, Maj. Snyman said he did not actually see or hear the bump but assumed that the prisoner had banged his head.

Mr. Kenridge noted that Maj. Snyman had made a "bump" reference to the bump to his superiors or to doctors, although the incident was entered in a police record book a day later. Mr. Kenridge said 26 sworn affidavits from policemen and doctors made no mention of any such bump.

Today Mr. Kenridge again questioned police witnesses about the reason why police reports had made almost no mention of Mr. Biko's having bumped his head during the struggle.

"It begins to become doubtful, in view of the evidence, whether that scuffle ever took place," Mr. Kenridge said.

Col. Goosen said he saw only superficial wounds on Mr. Biko after the fight in the interrogation room. He, like some of his aides, believed that Mr. Biko was feigning illness to avoid answering further questions.

"I spoke to Stephen Biko. As before, he mumbled incoherently. At this stage (8:15 p.m. on Sept. 7) I was honestly of the opinion that Biko was playing the fool with us as neither the district surgeon nor I could detect any scars or signs of illness," Col. Goosen said.

Pressed on Motive
Mr. Kenridge asked the witness: "Why should Biko sham illness to avoid answering questions? Why couldn't he just keep silent?"

"Why could he not just say, 'Good morning, gentlemen, I'm not answering questions?' Maj. Snyman has said there were no threats, no pressure brought to bear, no torture."

When Col. Goosen avoided answering, Mr. Kenridge said: "Perhaps by tomorrow you'll have thought of what to say."

The hearing resumes tomorrow.

Communist Chief Reportedly Held In Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Philippine Army has captured the head of the Communist party of the Philippines, reliable sources disclosed today.

Party chairman Jose Maria Sison, a former political science professor at the state-owned University of the Philippines, had been in hiding for 10 years.

Sources in the dissident communist said that he was captured Nov. 8 in La Union Province, about 125 miles north of Manila, and was being held in the Manila area.

Government spokesmen refused comment on the arrest, but it was confirmed by military, diplomatic and dissident sources. A diplomat said that Mr. Sison was seized with his wife, six other Communists and with party documents.

The arrest comes at a time when President Ferdinand Marcos has declared his concern over the activities of the New People's Army, the Communist party's military arm. He has said that their activities forced him to declare martial law five years ago.

Four Vietnamese Face Hijack Trial

SINGAPORE, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The Singapore government will try four Vietnamese for hijacking despite demands by Vietnam for their return. Informed sources said here this week. The four men seized an Air Vietnam DC-3 and forced it to fly to Singapore on Oct. 29.

The informed sources said the hijackers, who have been in police custody for the last two weeks, would be tried for offenses such as the possession of arms that involve long prison sentences. But, if returned to Hanoi, they could face the death penalty for the murder of two crew members.

There was no official confirmation of the decision to try the Vietnamese but the move was known to be under consideration. Hanoi had signaled its displeasure by canceling a planned visit here yesterday by a high-level Vietnamese trade delegation.



PAIR OF KINGS—King Juan Carlos of Spain gestures as he speaks to Belgian King Baudouin after the Spanish king arrived for a three-day Brussels visit.

King Sees Spain as Boon to EEC

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (UPI).—King Juan Carlos of Spain said here today that his country can bring centuries of experience and a new drive to the European Economic Community, which Spain is seeking to join.

King Carlos said his country's contribution could be "1,000 years' experience and a new drive which may be also necessary to complete the picture—at the same time unitarian and diversified—of what this new Europe can and should be."

Addressing both houses of the Belgian Parliament on the first day of his three-day state visit, the King called for solidarity within a democratic Europe so "we will be able to achieve the ideal of well-being and justice to which our peoples legitimately aspire."

Somalia Claims Gains in War; Russians Begin Their Exodus

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Somali forces today claimed 559 Ethiopian troops killed in recent fighting in the Ogaden war, and the first of several thousand Soviet advisers, ordered to leave Somalia within a week, began their exodus.

Danab, the newspaper of the Western Somali Liberation Front, said guerrillas killed 200 Ethiopian troops in heavy fighting recently at Gora in the western sector of the Ogaden region. More than 200 Ethiopian troops were said to have been killed in the same area Sunday and 150 were reported slain in the Harer region Saturday.

The first group of 117 Russians—mostly dependents of civilian advisers—boarded an Aeroflot jetliner for a flight to Moscow. The Somalis, clearly jubilant at the Soviet departure, visited one last humiliation on the departing Russians with an unusually intensive customs search at Mogadishu's airport.

Buying Spree

Russians stationed here in the capital have been on a buying spree since Sunday's announcement ordering Soviet personnel to leave by the weekend and closing Soviet military bases in this country. Customs officials thoroughly searched rock-music tape recordings, bolts of cloth and Western books that Russians had packed into their suitcases.

In contrast with the 44 Cubans who left yesterday, ending the Cuban presence here, the Russians appeared surly, angered by the close scrutiny.

Somali officials said 10 special flights would be made to Mogadishu in the next three days, to take away an estimated 2,000 Soviet advisers and dependents.

Although no precise statistics have been available on the size of the Russian contingent in Somalia, it was believed to number several thousand until recently.

There was considerable speculation here about events that immediately preceded the decision by the Somali government to order the Soviet advisers out, a move which fell one step short of severing relations after eight years of exceptionally warm ties.

There was a consensus in diplomatic circles that President Mohammed Siad Barre's government had received some kind of assurances from the West that it will cover Somalia's arms-supply losses resulting from the expulsion.

It is believed here that the United States gave some kind of indication that it would not object to a third party, armed with U.S. weapons, giving assistance to the Somalis.

Speculation focused on Iran, which, along with conservative Arab countries in the Gulf region, has been pressing for an end to Soviet influence in the Horn of Africa.

It is thought here that the situation, especially the question of arms transfers to the Somalis, is one of the topics that the Shah of Iran is discussing in Washington during his current visit.

One of President Siad Barre's

Friday Air Strike

Still on in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 16 (AP).—Government and union negotiators met for more than four hours today but reported no progress in an attempt to avert another nationwide airport strike in Spain.

Spokesmen for 11,000 government airport employees said the workers would strike for 24 hours beginning Friday unless their demands for pay increases were met. The workers stopped air travel in and out of Spain last weekend with a 72-hour walkout.

Debate Growing on Foreign Capital in S. Africa

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 16 (UPI).—What Joel Makwele read recently did not please him. At the United Nations, an arms embargo against South Africa was approved, but not the credit and investment sanctions that might force Pretoria to rethink its apartheid policies. Mr. Makwele, a "helper" to a white mechanic at a U.S.-owned company in Johannesburg, might have lost his job if the full range of sanctions had been approved. But he still wanted an economic boycott that would force whites to choose between racial privilege and prosperity.

For a 40-hour week, Mr. Makwele earns \$49.37, slightly better than average for the 500,000 South African blacks who commute to Johannesburg to work every day. The white mechanic earns \$156.12. Since the mechanic has a high school education, while Mr. Makwele dropped out of primary school, he says that differential is fair. What angers him is that the company, a multinational with a household name, offers him no prospect of promotion although he has been a helper for five years.

The U.S. company in question is no worse in its employment practices than most businesses here, and possibly somewhat better. But Mr. Makwele's case gives a human face to the perennial controversy over foreign investment in South Africa—whether it should be withdrawn or maintained under conditions that encourage racial reform.

Scale of Investment
Proponents of both sides of the sanctions argument point to the scale of Western investment in South Africa. The total is uncertain but is probably not less than \$20 billion. Britain, with more than 500 companies representing investment of not less than \$7 billion, is the leader. The United States, with 425 companies for a total of \$1.7 billion, is second. Third place is held by West Germany, a heavy investor in the last decade.

Japan, France and Italy also have major shares.

Altogether, as much as 80 per cent of the private sector's production is probably touched by foreign capital, by means of ownership, shareholding or loans, although foreign capital has never amounted for more than 25 per cent of total investment here, and has been closer to 10 per cent for most of the last decade.

Still, the foreign contribution undoubtedly has been a major factor in South Africa's postwar boom. In three decades, the country has become an industrial power, dwarfing every other nation in Africa.

An improvement in black living standards is evident, measurable in better clothes, more cars and the relative abundance of consumer goods. New factories, businesses and mines have given jobs to millions of blacks whose parents earned subsistence off the land. Yet, relative to whites, most blacks are poorer than they were 30 years ago, and the indignities of apartheid are more elaborate now than they were then.

Until recently, Western-owned companies profited by the system without doing much to change it. With an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor, laws designed to keep it docile, and a steadily expanding domestic market, many foreign firms reaped profits of 15 to 20 per cent, as high as 30 per cent in the lucrative mining sector. The majority of companies followed the discriminatory practices of their locally owned counterparts.

The pattern began to change in 1971, when the Polaroid Corp., under external pressure to withdraw, announced a revision of employment practices, including improved wages for blacks and opportunities for advancement. The program was widely publicized, and had a ripple effect on other foreign firms. But a general reluctance to break with local practices was evident earlier this year when fewer than 50 U.S. companies signed a fair employment code drawn up by the

Rev. Leon Sullivan, a black who sits on the board of General Motors. The code calls for non-discriminatory pay rates, integrated cafeterias, toilets and changing rooms, and training programs to prepare blacks for more responsible jobs. Since then, the nine members of the European Common Market have adopted a similar code, with the provision that companies that fail to conform can be penalized at home.

The sluggish response to the Sullivan manifesto provided fresh material for those who advocate an end to foreign investment

here. For years, they have argued that investment provides taxes that help fund the system of racial repression.

The case for withdrawal is strengthened by the growing number of blacks who want foreign firms out.

However, many economists doubt that withdrawal would have any important effect, apart from increasing black unemployment. A mandated exodus would almost certainly be blocked by the government, which already has extensive controls to inhibit the flight of capital.



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Momentum in the Middle East

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat has once again chosen the grand initiative to unblock the logjam of Middle East diplomacy. He first did so in July, 1972, when he threw out his Soviet advisers, closed off his access to Soviet arms, and turned to the United States for help. He did so again in October, 1973, when he launched a war he knew Egypt could not win. And now he has done so with his dramatic request to visit Jerusalem to tell Israel's parliament, the Knesset, of his desire for a permanent peace.

The response of Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, has been appropriate to the moment. He will welcome the Egyptian leader, he says, and he has appealed for a "silent oath" between their peoples for "no more wars, no more bloodshed, and no more threats."

There is much theater here, on both sides. Each leader has also covered his flanks. Sadat says he wants to give the Knesset the "full picture," including the claims of his Palestinian brothers. Begin extended his hand with a reminder of the strength of Israel's arms.

Yet their exchange—even without a meeting—has already altered the diplomatic situation in the Middle East. The Israelis have rightly complained that Sadat and other Arab leaders have talked peace abroad but rarely at home. Now, Sadat has talked of it to his cheering Parliament and in a speech broadcast to his people. And he offered to meet Begin not in some neutral place but in his Jerusalem seat of government.

Israel's nationhood and right to exist could not be more dramatically acknowledged.

If they were alone in the Middle East, both governments would surely now be drawn toward peace. After decades of serving military ahead of civilian needs, Egypt's economy is in a shambles. Israel's economy is also hard-pressed. And while Israel wants peace with all its neighbors, peace with Egypt is especially attractive; it would make hostilities with the others bearable and eliminate the danger of a three-front war.

Moreover, the issues between Israel and Egypt are much more tractable than those between Israel and Syria, or Israel and the Palestinians.

But the two nations are not alone. There is no reason to doubt the Egyptians' strong denials that they seek a separate peace. If they did, it probably could not be stable.

Without progress toward a general settlement in the area, Sadat would remain vulnerable to allegations that he had sold out his allies, and he would therefore be a shaky partner in peace.

A separate peace with Egypt might also tempt hawkish Israelis to move toward annexation of much of the West Bank, with its large Arab population. That might temporarily enhance Israel's sense of security, but it would create even greater problems and dangers for the long run.

Doubts about the likelihood or the utility of a separate peace, however, are no argument against separate negotiations. Even an assembly of all the Middle East parties in Geneva to seek a broad settlement would have to be followed by separate negotiations between Israel and various groupings of its opponents.

Egyptians and Israelis alone could also talk about Gaza, which lies between them, but a stable settlement there would require some participation by its Palestinian population and perhaps others as well.

The value of Sadat's gesture is that it shows him to be impatient with the procedural conflict among Arabs that has delayed the substantive talks with Israel. Progress in his dealings with Begin would surely help the other, parallel negotiations.

The prospect of a lasting settlement with Egypt could give Israel a strong incentive to compromise, perhaps at greater risk, on other fronts. And momentum itself might encourage realism among the Arabs; once Egypt comes within reach of peace, it would not lightly lend itself to threats of renewed war.

The momentum now achieved must not be lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Ratifying the ERA

Time is running out on the Equal Rights Amendment, and a move is afoot in Congress to give it a longer lease on life. A resolution now before the House Judiciary Committee would extend from March 22, 1979, until 1986 the deadline by which the amendment must be ratified or die. It is a resolution that has much appeal: The ERA ought to be ratified by the states, and it has suffered mightily from the barrage of misinformation fired by its opponents. But tinkering with the legislation under which it was sent to the states five years ago does not seem to us to be the way to handle the problem.

Amending the Constitution is serious business, the most serious in which Congress and the states engage. And the placing of deadlines by which amendments must be ratified is an important part of that business. A Constitution and its amendments represent a prevailing national consensus. And the creation of a deadline defines the period in which Congress believes that consensus can reasonably be expected to crystallize. This is a practice Congress came upon a half-century ago after noting that five amendments it had proposed, two of them in the 18th century, were still pending before the states. Changing deadlines, once created to define such time periods, is not just changing technical rules but fundamentally altering the process by which the nation expresses itself on constitutional issues.

There is another troubling aspect to this question of the timeliness of national consensus. That is the rule that denies to a state the power to withdraw its ratification once it has acted affirmatively. By ratifying an amendment, a state tells the others that it is prepared to join in this particular change in the nation's basic charter and that they are entitled to rely on its judgment in forming their own. But if Con-

gress is going to give more time for consideration by those states that have expressed themselves, in a sense, by not doing anything about ERA, it should, in fairness, offer an equal opportunity for reconsideration by those states that have acted affirmatively.

We think the Department of Justice is right in arguing that it has power to extend the period in which states can ratify the ERA. But we would argue that Congress ought to do so only if it is prepared to grant to those states that have already ratified the amendment the right to withdraw their assent. Only in this way could a timely period of national consensus be preserved.

Even that, however, seems to us to be unwise. The proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment have been quite properly outraged at some of the methods used to delay or defeat its ratification. For the Virginia House of Delegates to refuse even to consider the amendment, for example, or for the Illinois legislature to invoke a rule requiring more than a majority vote, mocks the spirit, if not the letter, of the ratification process. By changing the rules in midgame, as is now suggested on Capitol Hill, proponents of the amendment run the risk of being accused by the public of the same kind of rule-breaking employed by their opponents.

We understand the motivation that lies behind the effort to extend the ERA's life. It has been a hard, and not very clean, fight. But the battle is not over. There are 16 months—and only three states—to go. We urge the amendment's friends to focus on getting the job done within the existing timetable instead of trying to change the rules. At the very worst, if that effort should fall short, there will still be nothing to prevent the Congress from starting over two years from now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Sadat's Peace Initiative

Once again President Sadat, after a period when his policies appeared to have been bogged down in a complete stalemate, has seized the initiative with a spectacular gesture, which has even taken his own advisers and subordinates by surprise. . . . Mr. Sadat said he was prepared to go to Israel without any preconditions. . . . There should be no

doubt that in behaving in this way President Sadat is showing considerable moral courage. The danger is not so much that he might be assassinated by a Palestinian fanatic or overthrown by an Egyptian coup. . . . The most dangerous position is one of inertia, and that is clearly what Mr. Sadat is determined to avoid at all costs. . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Railroad finds itself in a very awkward position. Owing to labor and traffic difficulties, it finds itself powerless to cope with the glut of business that has been thrown its way. Thousands of dollars worth of perishable goods have already been ruined by delay, and this morning it is stated that the company may be forced to reject all freight traffic for one week.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Of all the periods that have marked the movement of civilization, this is the best in which to be alive, according to Hendrick Van Loon, historian, artist and essayist. Speaking recently at the Book and Play luncheon, he said the world "has never before been in such a muddle, has never been such a terrible mess, has never been so absolutely out of gear," and so he feels it is the best time for one's existence.



Mutual Aid for Third World, West

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Reasons for dealing sympathetically with the Third World's economic aspirations are too often expressed in high-flown moralistic language. In fact it is in the West's own self-interest to get on with the Third World. Not only is it the West's most important single trading partner, it is the place where most of the "political action" is going to be in the next few decades.

Claude Cheysson, the EEC's commissioner for aid and development, argues that the Third World offers the West the best chance for coming out of the present recession without inflation. Pump money into the poor countries, he says, and it will turn up more likely than not, as extra buying power for Western goods, but without the inflationary impact if the same money were banded out as a tax treat to Western consumers. The West German experience with the new buying power of OPEC goes some way to prove Cheysson's point. A number of West German economists now consider the OPEC price rise has done more good to the West German economy than harm. No domestic policy, they maintain, could have as effectively channeled purchasing power away from the consumer to the capital-goods sector.

Same Interests

Fred Bergsten, the highly creative assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury, also argues that Third World and the West's interests coincide. "Both exporting and importing countries face important problems under the current international regimes for commodity trade," he observes. "Excessive price fluctuations (the common condition for commodity exports, the backbone of Third World trade) can rob the world of important resources."

Many Western economists would raise their eyebrows at this kind of reasoning, but Bergsten is persuasive: "Larger manufacturers and food processors, having some measure of control over prices, may justify price hikes on the basis of the temporary increases in the prices of raw materials which they use in the production process, pushing up the consumer price index. Increases in consumer costs, in turn, provide justification for increased wage demands, which limit the reversal of the earlier price increases for manufactured and processed goods once raw-material prices have receded. The effect is a boosting of the general price level."

Even price falls in this yo-yo world of commodities can stimulate Western inflation, concludes Bergsten. "Excessive price declines can deter investment in new productive capacity. This can result in later supply bottlenecks and upward surges in prices."

Well, this is just the problem. We feel insecure because it takes pressure to get the President to honor even recently undertaken obligations. We feel insecure because we do not discount lightly and for convenience's sake the PLO's unrelenting threats. We feel insecure because we do not intend to end up like the Vietnamese, hapless, unwanted refugees, victims of a U.S. change of heart.

Back to the Wall

Apart from these mutual economic interests, pinpointed by Cheysson and Bergsten, there is the all too obvious fact that good economic relations with the Third World give flexibility and maneuverability when it comes to the great political questions: the Middle East, southern Africa and nuclear proliferation. Why should a Third World that feels it has its back to the wall because the market system discriminates against it or because the West

decided to succumb to its domestic lobby agree to cooperate on limiting Soviet bases in Africa or on its right to buy nuclear reprocessing plants?

By and large the top Western policy makers are acutely aware of the cards that the Third World has to play. But it is aware when it comes to the detailed negotiations that the governmental machines appear to get in the way of the grand design, the grand perception.

Foolishly the Third World strategists are playing into the hands of the Western bureaucracies. These last two weeks attention has been focused on the common fund, a proposal by the Third World to establish an umbrella fund to provide the finance necessary to even out the swings in raw-material prices. An extraordinarily ambitious idea, it has met with muted enthusiasm from the West, which argues that individual commodity agreements are a more tangible and realistic target. To try and deal with products as diverse as coffee and copper within one umbrella scheme is, they say, like trying to mix mud with milk. In short, it is a feast for the bureaucrats who like nothing better than to fiddle endlessly with the intricacies of a complicated scheme.

Reason dictates that right is on the side of the Third World. But why adopt a strategy that pushes it headfirst into a morass of paperwork and committees? Better to challenge the West out in the open where its own self-interest is involved and where political chip can be traded for political chip.

Pressure

The Third World should pressure the West to honor its commitment to negotiate individual commodity agreements. Simultaneously it should move on the West's other soft flank—its trade barriers. If these tariffs and

—Letters—

The Jews and Carter

The New York Times editorial: "The Jews and Jimmy Carter," (N.Y. Times, Nov. 7), tries to give the appearance of absolute objectivity and understanding of the U.S. Jewish Community's position. However, to the careful reader, it boils down to a warning: "Do not press too hard for what you believe to be right, lest you should really annoy the President, who will then stop considering your point of view."

Well, this is just the problem. We feel insecure because it takes pressure to get the President to honor even recently undertaken obligations. We feel insecure because we do not discount lightly and for convenience's sake the PLO's unrelenting threats. We feel insecure because we do not intend to end up like the Vietnamese, hapless, unwanted refugees, victims of a U.S. change of heart.

We do not hanker for President Carter's apologetic eulogy. We want his support now to defend ourselves or to negotiate a peace on both satisfactory and long-lasting terms.

History teaches that God helps those who help themselves, even pressure groups.

ALEXANDER M. COREN.
Tel Aviv.

quotas were lifted, the Third World could increase its export earnings by over \$30 billion a year by 1985. It would be worth almost three times the present flow of aid.

The West finds it difficult to justify these barriers. Its creed is free passage of goods, men and money. To put blocks in the way of the man behind is, according to the West's book of rules, a falling short, if not a crime.

This is where the Third World should be concentrating its fire. Common funds and other intellectual creations may have a certain elegance but they are not at the line of fissure. The Third World should push where the cracks are and shout loudly that a dollar earned in the Third World this morning will end up in the West by tonight. Then we will have a policy that will help us all.

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WASHINGTON.—The Carter administration has grasped the essential fact about the Soviet Union. It is that—80 years after setting up shop with what was then the most exciting idea in the world, Communism—the country is a bore.

It's got great military power and can make life difficult for the United States and its friends. This compels our prudent attention and underlies our efforts to tame the competitive aspect of Soviet-U.S. relations and enlarge the cooperative aspect.

But the country is a bore all the same. When Khrushchev was booted out in 1964, with him went the Soviet Union's best chance of modernizing its power, of adjusting political controls to better suit contemporary standards of economic performance and individual self-respect. For old Nikita, had ended the terror and moved far, erratically, to stop ruling by the knout. The Brezhnev crowd opted for stability and bureaucracy. That's where they still are. Except for the people harassed by the state, nobody in the Soviet Union has done anything interesting in literature, agriculture, statecraft, you name it—for years. The sum of their foreign policy is that, sometimes lightly, sometimes heavily, they throw their weight around.

Myopia
Granted, some Westerners who bemoan this state of affairs do so disingenuously. The Soviet Union's loss, they imagine, has been the United States' gain. How much more formidable a challenger the Soviet Union might be today if its leadership had not been guided by its own myopia.

But I find this argument unconvincing. A "modernized" Soviet state, one more open to reform within and to the multiplication of contacts without, could well be a more humane and trustworthy society, a more reliable partner in world affairs, a country with less of a psychological need to flex its power.

This is, at any rate, the administration's premise. The Carter people seem to me to have few illusions about the imminence of a Soviet conversion. They're not making U.S. security hostage to Kremlin changes that haven't yet come about and may never. But

Ban on Nuclear Test A Major Soviet 'Catch'

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON.—The Soviet Union, contrary to the impression left by a recent public proposal of Leonid Brezhnev, has not given up on its determination to conduct peaceful nuclear explosions.

Well-placed Carter administration sources say the Brezhnev offer to accept a moratorium on peaceful devices along with a ban on all nuclear weapons tests included a major "catch" that was not made public.

The Russians privately told U.S. and British negotiators they want to use the moratorium period to try to devise a formula whereby they could conduct peaceful nuclear detonations in such a way as not to create fears this was a means of covertly testing new weapons designs.

To that end, they have suggested some very novel potential approaches, the sources said, including the possibility of joint U.S.-Soviet design of such devices, or the Russians and Americans trading nuclear explosives for one another's construction projects.

In a Moscow speech earlier this month, Brezhnev said he was prepared to "reach a moratorium covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes along with a ban on all nuclear weapons tests for a definite period."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance immediately hailed the offer as "a major step forward" toward extending to underground tests the 1963 ban on nuclear tests on land, under water and in space. But the details of the Soviet proposal have not been made public.

Source: say the Russians are calling for a three-year treaty banning all nuclear weapons tests, and a three-year moratorium on "Peaceful Nuclear Explosions" (PNEs).

New Formula

If, during that period, both France and China agree to join the treaty, it will become a permanent pact; if one of them does not, the treaty will lapse, under the Soviet plan.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain would try to work out a formula permitting PNEs. If they failed, the moratorium would lapse at the end of three years and the Russians would be free to conduct whatever such explosions they wish. They are believed interested in employing nuclear devices to rechannel the flow of certain rivers and to bring oil out of deep underground pockets.

U.S.-British negotiators are trying to get the Russians to extend the period of both the treaty and the moratorium to five years, from three.

In addition, some U.S. planners regard the specific Soviet suggestions on a formula for PNEs unacceptable. Some disagree, they say, could provide the Russians with some of the highly classified techniques by which the United States gets greater efficiency in its warheads and bombs. There

is thought to be a lot of United States would learn from Soviet design techniques.

On the notion of trading clear explosives, since the States long ago dropped all for FNE projects, the offer could accept this Soviet would be if the United agreed to conduct such explosions for third countries—for example, if India wanted to carve a harbor with a FNE.

Paradox

Paradoxically, there could U.S. advantage, if only the Sians went ahead with exploiting U.S. devices. For they would be using a means of test older U.S. warheads to ensure haven't lost much of their due to the deterioration. Both sides conduct such "proof tests" underground.

Another major issue of the negotiations is the right of on-site inspection. Even one side thinks who seems to be an earthquake is usually a forbidden underground nuclear shot.

In the past the Russian they would agree to on-site inspection in principle, but want to work out the details in advance and reserve right to deny any specific as frivolous.

Now, sources say, the Russians have agreed to try to negotiate advance the criteria that govern both willingness to allow site inspection and how the inspection would be carried out.

Peking's Role

The two principal arguments favor of negotiating a nuclear ban have been: (1) to encourage warhead development to undercut the argument of countries, such as India, that wish to pursue a nuclear development program in order to obtain PNEs.

But some U.S. officials say the Soviet Union and the States have already progressed far into weapons technology such a ban won't really do. In addition, since it is unlikely that Peking—which is behind the Soviet Union's clear weapons—would as join a test ban, unless it plans whole exercise would only further tests for a period of five years, after which presumably would resume.

While the Russians can, a vately insist they will, keep teams of weapons specialists during any test ban in the United States would find this hard to do as one move off to other more challenging assignments during the "biggest potential plus official said, "would be as that both of us are serious détente. That's not a who but it's something."

Mr. Beecher, Washington news chief of the Boston Post, was a former deputy defense secretary for public affairs.

Russia Seen as a Bore

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—The Carter administration has grasped the essential fact about the Soviet Union. It is that—80 years after setting up shop with what was then the most exciting idea in the world, Communism—the country is a bore.

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IT'S SNOW BUSINESS—Surprised by a heavy early snowfall, Swabian shepherds bring their flock toward winter quarters yesterday in chilly temperatures from the hills near Merklingen in West Germany.

CIA Report Says Non-Communists Have 85% of Business

China's Conservative Trade Policy Keeps Books Balanced

Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—China's Communist government is following foreign policies that would be familiar to Marco Polo.

Karl Marx, a new CIA report said.

The traders of ancient China's Communist government sell to foreigners only of its domestic goods to money it needs to pay imported products it must.

are merely a means of importing," the CIA said.

conservative system of trade has kept books carefully balanced all trade deficits in any year usually being offset by surpluses the next, according to CIA.

Nevertheless, China's trade has since 1970 and 85 per cent business is done with non-Communist countries, according to both capitalist.

Kills 2 Soldiers

CHINA WARD, West Germany, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Two soldiers were killed yesterday when the fuel tank of their truck exploded after it hit a tree, the police said.

and Marxist economists, a nation can be expected to increase the exports it offers on international markets when the prices of those goods go up. This would maximize the money earnings of the exporting country.

But, the CIA report said, the Chinese move slowly, if at all, to adjust the supplies of exports to changes in price.

"In fact, on occasion, the Chinese have reduced supplies in response to increased prices—if the price of a commodity increased significantly, earnings apparently exceeded the largest sufficiently to divert some of the supplies that had been earmarked for export back into domestic use," the CIA said.

"Conversely, if the price fell, the Chinese ended up exporting more in order to meet their target for foreign exchange earnings," the report added.

It offered one example. Between 1973 and 1974, the price per head of hogs sold on the Hong Kong market increased from \$43.87 to \$63.53. China cut back deliveries from 2.68 million head in 1973 to 2.37 million in 1974. However, hog prices fell in 1975 and China made up for it by boosting exports to 2.61 million head.

China earmarks for export "some of just about everything it produces," the CIA said. However, most exports take only a small percentage of total production with the rest being reserved for domestic consumption.

The country began to produce significant amounts of crude oil about the same time that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries began to push up the price. Therefore, as a result of increased production and higher prices, the value of Chinese oil exports went from \$5 million in 1971 to \$815 million in 1975.

But the second item on China's list of exports—textile yarn and fabrics—evokes Marco Polo, the 13th-century Venetian trader who brought to Europe the rich silks of the ancient Middle Kingdom. China sold \$755 million worth of textiles in 1975, up from \$245 million in 1971, when it was the largest single item on the Chinese trade list.

Biggest Import Item
By far the biggest single item on the list of China's imports is iron and steel. That accounted for \$1.2 billion worth of imports in 1975 of a total of \$5.8 billion. Most of China's purchases, the CIA said, are of finished and semi-finished manufactured goods, the category that includes steel.

Unlike its export policy, China's economic managers often tailor import purchases to prices. For instance, steel purchases increased from 3.9 million metric tons in 1975 to 4.5 million tons last year while the price of a ton fell by about 30 per cent.

The CIA said that the Chinese shoppers were so careful last year that the physical volume of imports increased while the dollar cost decreased from \$5.8 billion to \$4.5 billion.

The value of exports last year was about \$5.6 billion, unchanged from 1975. The \$1.2-billion trade surplus last year more than offset deficits of \$255 million in 1975 and \$603 million in 1974.

The CIA said that 1974 was the first year that China ran a significant trade deficit in its dealings with non-Communist countries.

China Trade Surplus
TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ).—China registered a \$356-million trade surplus in the first half of this year compared to a \$682-million deficit a year earlier, the semi-governmental Japan External Trade Organization has reported.

It added, however, that China's total foreign trade in the January-June period fell by 11 per cent from a year earlier to \$4.5 billion.

China's imports dropped by 27.1 per cent from the first six months of last year to \$2.1 billion while exports rose by 9.7 per cent to \$2.4 billion, the Japanese group said.

News Analysis

U.K. Reds' Eurocommunism Shows Weakness of Far Left

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Britain's tiny Communist party met during the past weekend to ally itself ideologically with the Eurocommunists in Italy, Spain and France.

Casting aside its traditional appeals for a "dictatorship of the proletariat," the party now says it does not expect an armed struggle to achieve socialism. It foresees instead a "broad democratic alliance" of the labor movement. The party's new manifesto declares that "the labor party is the mass party of the working class" in Britain—and the Communists seek not to replace it but to join it.

The action of the British Communists has, in itself, little significance. Unlike its Continental counterparts, the British Communist party has no mass following or share in power, and more closely resembles the enfeebled U.S. party.

In the October, 1974, election, the 44 Communist parliamentary candidates won only 17,000 votes, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total. Only two Communists have ever been elected to the House of Commons and just 25,000 Britons belong to the party. Its only real strength lies in members who are trade union leaders, such as Mick McGahey of the Scottish miners union and Ken Gill of the engineering workers.

Far Left Weak
The Communists' new soft line symbolizes the relative weakness of the far left in Britain at the moment.

Another example is the episode of Alex Kilson.

Mr. Kilson, a left-wing Scottish union official, sits on the Labor party's national executive committee. Last week, attending Moscow celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution as a party "observer," he told a rally that the Soviet Union has "managed to achieve much that we are still far from achieving" and said his presence marked "a great political milestone in the relations between the British Labor party and the Soviet Socialist party."

He was removed as chairman of the powerful organization subcommittee of the party's national executive, and his remarks triggered a controversy in the left-dominated international committee.

Eric Heffer, a member of Parliament from Liverpool who was once a Communist and who remains a left-winger, publicly

criticized Mr. Kilson and shouted down a defender. Even in the international committee, critics of Mr. Kilson outnumbered his defenders.

Power Strike Falls

Another example is the failure of rebellious power workers to plunge the country into darkness. Led by Yorkshire militants, the workers caused a series of power cuts in the last two weeks and had threatened an all-out strike.

Saturday, they backed down and went back to work.

"We have lost the battle and should accept the fact," a rebel leader said. He attributed the loss to a lack of public and trade union support the power men have had in the past.

The only recent success for the far left has been the miners' rejection of a productivity bonus deal recommended by their leadership.

Behind the rejection was another militant Yorkshireman, the product of an area with a history of economic privation. Arthur Scargill describes himself as "a member of the Labor party whose philosophy happens to be Marxist." The British newspapers like to describe him as "the bombastic Bolshevik" and as "King Arthur."

"Of course we are involved in a class war," he said in a recent interview. "I don't agree with those who say the revolution is just around the corner, brothers. But it won't be 40 or 50 years."

Scare Advertising Used

Mr. Scargill defeated the productivity plan by spending enormous sums of the miners' money on advertising. Playing on old fears, he described the scheme as a "speed-up" and said it would increase mine accidents.

Even this triumph, which Mr. Scargill described as part of a plan "to change society," held signs of weakness on the far left.

The miners have always been among the most leftist of unions and for many years one of their top two officials was always a Communist. Even today, some politicians, such as Michael Foot, the House of Commons leader, wear a miners' union lapel button as a badge of membership in the Labor left wing.

During an inquiry into the productivity bonus defeat, the miners' executive committee voted 14 to 8 to deplore the activities of Mr. Scargill and his allies. Joe Gornley, the miners' president, said that Mr. Scargill's campaign had employed "tactics worthy of Goebbels."

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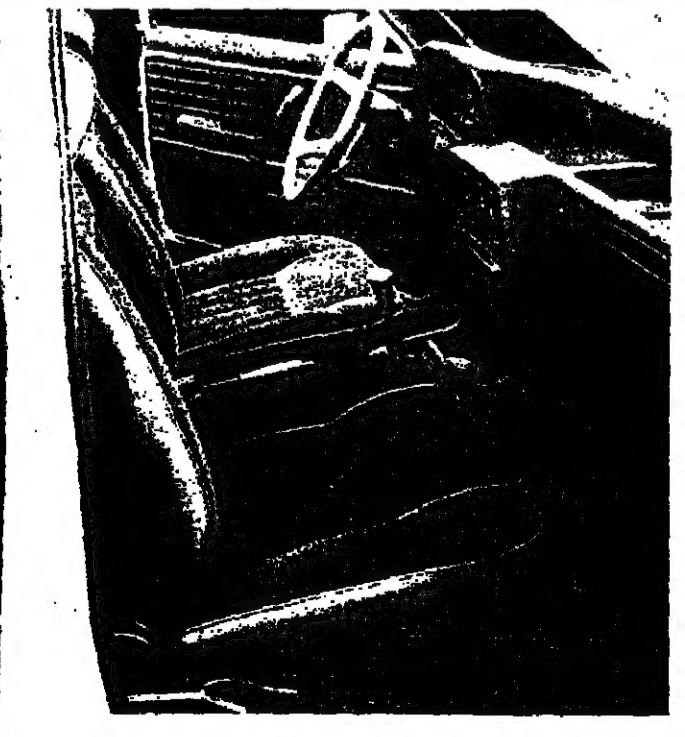
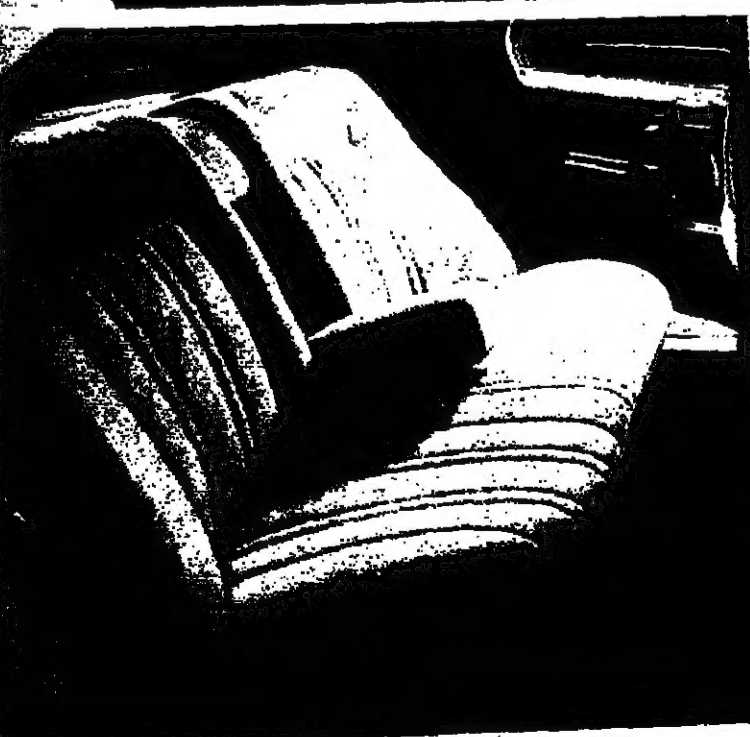
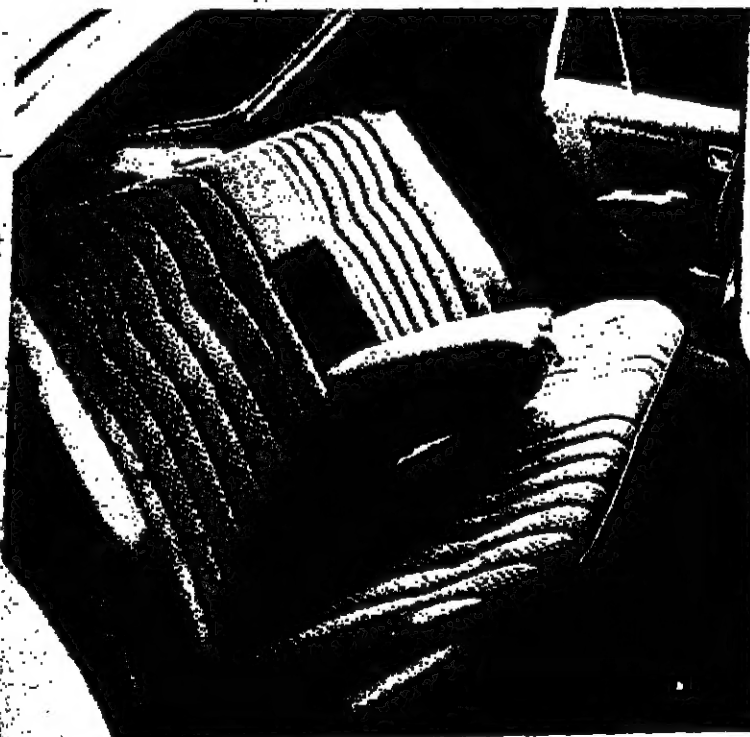
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A MERCEDES, A VOLVO, A BMW, THE NEW FIAT 132/2000. WHICH IS WHICH?

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But the new 132 is not merely lovely to sit in. It is even lovelier to drive.

You see, the majority of the innovations in the 132 are things you can't see. But they're things you most definitely can feel.

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The new 132 offers the first electronic ignition as standard on a Fiat sedan. It offers a truly innovative power-steering system that assists steering at low speeds and phases out at higher speeds to allow for extremely precise control. The new 132 offers a new braking system, an improved suspension, and the first extra low profile tires ever offered on a sedan, even as an option. And, we're proud to say, we've raised the safety performance of the car to a degree seldom found on even luxury class sedans.

We'd suggest you drive the new Fiat 132. If the similarity in interiors surprises you, you're in for additional surprises.

For those of you who've read this far, as a reward, here are the answers to our little quiz. Upper left: Mercedes, upper right: Volvo, lower left: Fiat, lower right: BMW.



Kreisler's Look-Alike, Play-Alike

By Henry Pleasants
LONDON (H.T.)—The evening's recital at Wigmore Hall, a 65-year-old American violinist named Byron Williams, had come to the end of a program of sonatas by Corelli, Brahms, Mozart

and Prokofiev. It was encore time and Williams told us about a melody that had haunted him since childhood. And here it was, in his own transcription: Stephen Foster's last song, "Beautiful Dreamer." Beautifully played.

What other violinist would have dared close a formal recital with "Beautiful Dreamer"—or anything like it? The answer came as instantly as the question: Fritz Kreisler (1875-1963). He was a violinist remembered as affectionately for his playing of his own "Caprice Viennois" and a score of similarly unpretentious miniatures as for his noble playing of the Mozart, Beethoven, Men-

delssohn and Brahms concertos. It was not the first time in the course of the recital in Wigmore Hall that I had been reminded of Kreisler. Nor was it simply because the program had opened with the Kreisler edition of Corelli's "La Follia" and had included Kreisler's own once enormously popular "Liebestraus." There was more to it than that. Byron Williams not only played very much as Kreisler played—the sweet tone, the bowing, the fingertip vibrato, the portamento and the immediately intoned double and triple stops. He also looked like Kreisler.

Thereby, I discovered a few days later, hung a considerable tale.

Genealogy

Most violinists of comparable attainments can trace their musical and ethnic genealogy back to Europe, some to France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Spain, but most to Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary and Romania. Byron Williams was born and bred in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. His parents, of mixed Welsh and English stock, still spoke Elizabethan English and their musical instruments were the five-string banjo and the harmonica. Most first-class violinists have been child prodigies. Williams took up the fiddle at 15.

That was after his father had exchanged his farm in the Blue Ridge for a ranch in Ventura County, Calif. "Young Williams already played five-string banjo and harmonica well enough to perform in public, but 'didn't know a flat from a sharp.' He took some free violin lessons at his junior high school and then:

"I met an older boy who was studying fiddle, and just from watching the way he produced a vibrato I became so excited over the sound that I went home, set to work all by myself and in a few days acquired a natural 'finger' vibrato which I have never had to work on or change. Similarly with double, triple and

quadruple stops. When I first heard melodic doublestops at one of the free school lessons, I couldn't wait to get home, but stopped along the way in a grove of gum trees by a riverbed, took out my violin and tried out some heavenly sixths."

After five months of study came the decisive "happening." He heard Kreisler in a recital in Los Angeles in a program that included "Tambourine Chinois," "Caprice Viennois," "The Old Re-frain" and "Schön Rosemarin."

"I was hooked for life—utterly hypnotized and fascinated with the Kreisler sound and rhythm. I told my teacher I would have no more of such 'single-note' affairs as 'Träumerei' or 'Minuet in G.' I demanded 'Caprice Viennois.' He said, 'Young man, that is very difficult. I can't play it myself.' He then attempted to play it, and it was, of course, terribly out of tune. To appease me, he offered to let me play 'Caprice Viennois' in the spring recital, provided I could play it creditably at my next lesson. To make a long story short—I did!

"At 16, I won the Ventura County Elstedsdoff contest, playing Kreisler's 'Sittienne and Rigaudon,' and a year later I won another competition playing 'Praeludium and Allegro.' It was about this time that my teacher first in-

stated that not only was I learning to play in the Kreisler manner, but also was beginning to look like Kreisler."

Byron Williams played for many years with the Los Angeles Philharmonic and with the Columbia and MGM studio orchestra, on the side delighting friends and connoisseurs, eventually including Kreisler himself, with his recitation of the Kreisler sound and style. But it was as the composer of some 150 "descriptive vignettes" and transcriptions, including "La Fiesta," made popular by country guitarist Chet Atkins, that he was enabled to settle modestly but comfortably in Ponte Capriasca, near Lugano, Switzerland, where he and his wife have resided for the past decade.

But even a Greek sometimes does not want to face another rice-stuffed vine leaf. For an antidote, there is Sebastian's, which opened last February in a converted town house.

Stark white walls, immaculate white nappery and polished tile floors suggest the bleached atmosphere of a Cycladic island. Softening the handsome rigor are green plants in profusion, a single rose on a pedestal, dimmed lighting, candles and attentive service.

The foreign element in this

tasteful success is Sebastian. Jean-Sebastian Kornprobst, a sophisticated young Alsatian who married a Greek girl, decided to give Athens what he felt was missing, an intimate and elegant restaurant based on the ingredients of the country, its architectural design, its people. French wines are prohibitively taxed. Uncharacteristically, he recommends a 1971 Chateau Chaus from a 150-year-old vineyard in the Peloponnese as being close to a good Bordeaux.

Grilled langoustines are one of the favorite opening courses. No other nonseafood restaurant seems to feature them, yet the port of Piraeus is only a few kilometers away. Fish at Sebastian's is fresh or not at all and always cooked to order. When available, first choice will be *synagada*, Aegean sea bass.

At least 40 per cent of the guests opt for the medallions of beef, *Trois Gourmandises*, ac-

companied by roesti (shredded raw potatoes fried on both sides like a pancake), which Sebastian learned to like when he was at hotel school in Lausanne.

The venerable Hotel Grande Bretagne last year opened its O.E. Corner, which has become the Athenian equivalent of Paris's Ritz Plaza. The hotel's informal restaurant is predominantly a rendezvous for well-dressed residents of the city who treat it as their club. International chic is a hamburger or a minute steak in smart surroundings.

The Greek specialties are done with finesse. The help-yourself buffet offers such classics as *taramasalata*, eggplant caviar, octopus in red wine sauce, stuffed vegetables, etc.

A satisfying hot hors d'oeuvre is shrimp à la grecque, more usually known as shrimp *Tourkolimna*. Under either name it refers to giant shrimp served in a lovely gorgonzola sauce of stewed tomatoes and melted feta cheese. A wide main course is roast lamb perfumed with oregano and accompanied by a rice pilaf with currants and pine nuts.

For more than a century the Grande Bretagne was a scene for goings-on in the Balkans. It is still owned and operated by the founding family.

Great-granddaughter Sandra

Petrakopoulos, 20, recently from two years of the Sorb in Paris, shocked her family asking to work as a housemaid so that she could learn the

ness.

The three-story structure, floors have since been added, built in 1883 as a royal house. King George I, his favorite chef, Evla Lampas, to run it. In addition training in Paris, Lampas a useful memory and could be the food likes and dislikes of the crowns of Europe and foreign ministers.

The royal chef ruled the pitiful annex so well that 1880 he was allowed to be. Despite a French wife (he is spoken by the family at even now), Lampas was Anglophile. He called his hotel the Grande Bretagne, went right on catering to the eminent's official and semi-official dinners and reception, role continued by the hotel this day.

Much of Greece's contemporary history has been centered in Grande Bretagne. During World War II, it was the headquarters of Italians, Germans and British. When a stantime Caramanlis returned Athens from exile in July, the fifth-floor corner suite waiting. He lived and worked of it for three months.

In 1975, Archbishop Makris addressed the crowds in a stitution Square from the balcony of the fourth-floor corner. The other evening in the tradition, Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bisis had a dinner for the Greek secretary of state for external affairs, Donald Jamieson. You want to read anything the menu, the main course *Meditation de Langoustes Americaines*.

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Byron Williams (1) and his master, Fritz Kreisler.

Orchestre de Paris—10 Years Aft

By David Stevens
PARIS, Nov. 16 (H.T.)—The Orchestre de Paris, created by the Ministry of Culture to redeem the low reputation of French orchestras, has just celebrated its 10th birthday—a decade of erratic growth for the orchestra and much change in Parisian musical life.

The orchestra, endowed at birth with "prestige," was launched with high hopes and enthusiasm under Charles Münch, who came out of retirement at 76 still overflowing with youthful passion. Although newborn, the orchestra could also claim a long heritage, having absorbed a large part of the former orchestra of the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire, founded in 1828 by Cherubini and Habeneck.

But Münch died a year later, while the orchestra was on its first tour of the United States, and he turned out to be irreplaceable. The French cultural authorities, still hooked on prestige, brought in Herbert von Karajan in 1960 as musical adviser, and Sir Georg Solti in 1972 as musical director. But they did not get the commitment the orchestra needed. Both men fulfilled their contracts, but made it clear that their hearts belonged, respectively, to Berlin and Chicago.

Meanwhile, the orchestra played sometimes brilliantly, sometimes indifferently, under a succession of conductors, and seemed to be going nowhere in particular.

Under Daniel Barenboim, who has been the orchestra's director since 1975, things have taken an upward turn. He spends more time with the orchestra than his predecessors and, at 34, he is still acquiring the traditional repertory himself, and taking the orchestra with him, while at the same time opening other windows.

Chamber Music
His "Barenboim Cycle" of chamber music gives individual members of the orchestra a chance to step out of the anonymity of the full orchestra—in particular the virtuosos woodwind players. The orchestra, in whole or in part, has also taken part in the current survey of 20th-century music mounted by IRCAM under Pierre Boulez, whose scathing comments at the time of the founding of the orchestra now seem to be far in the past. The orchestra now has its own chorus and an associated youth orchestra. It also has its new home, although the 3,700-seat Palais des Congrès is hardly an ideal concert hall—an item Paris still lacks.

Monday's anniversary concert, 10 years to the day Münch conducted the inaugural concert, showed two aspects of the orchestra. First, Barenboim, in his role as first among equals, conducted from the keyboard and was the soloist in a neat and polished account of Mozart's B flat concerto (K. 595).

Then, in command of the full

orchestra, chorus and three soloists, he conducted the first performance of Marcel Landowski's "Messe de l'Aurore"—commissioned for the occasion from the year-old composer who, as director of music in the Cui Ministry for several years, the effective founder of the orchestra.

Fitting Gesture
The commissioning of the—orchestra's 14th work—was a handsome and fitting gesture on Barenboim's and Landowski responded with carefully crafted and vividly deep felt work that offered employment to all the orchestra and choral forces he helped into being.

It is not a mass in the liturgical sense, but employs poems written for the occasion by Pierre Emmanuel that follow the liturgical uncertainties of the Mass to the affirmative pliancy of the Amen, the 40-minute moves with a lightness that less the literary heaviness of text on paper and minimizes certain total monotony in composer's basically liturgical vocabulary.

The audience that almost, the Palais des Congrès, and included the official presence Prime Minister Raymond Barre gave a warm reception to the composer and performers, who included the excellent soprano Nadine Denize, Eric Tappy and bass Jules B.

DINING OUT IN ATHENS

Finding an Antidote to the Standard Fare

By Naomi Barry

ATHENS (H.T.)—The authentic public eating house of Athens is a rough *taberna* whose charm is usually real (depending on the boss and customers) but whose fare is standard. The moussaka may be well cooked or better cooked. Everybody does it all right.

But even a Greek sometimes does not want to face another rice-stuffed vine leaf. For an antidote, there is Sebastian's, which opened last February in a converted town house.

Stark white walls, immaculate white nappery and polished tile floors suggest the bleached atmosphere of a Cycladic island. Softening the handsome rigor are green plants in profusion, a single rose on a pedestal, dimmed lighting, candles and attentive service.

The foreign element in this

tasteful success is Sebastian. Jean-Sebastian Kornprobst, a sophisticated young Alsatian who married a Greek girl, decided to give Athens what he felt was missing, an intimate and elegant restaurant based on the ingredients of the country, its architectural design, its people. French wines are prohibitively taxed. Uncharacteristically, he recommends a 1971 Chateau Chaus from a 150-year-old vineyard in the Peloponnese as being close to a good Bordeaux.

Grilled langoustines are one of the favorite opening courses. No other nonseafood restaurant seems to feature them, yet the port of Piraeus is only a few kilometers away. Fish at Sebastian's is fresh or not at all and always cooked to order. When available, first choice will be *synagada*, Aegean sea bass.

At least 40 per cent of the guests opt for the medallions of beef, *Trois Gourmandises*, ac-

companied by roesti (shredded raw potatoes fried on both sides like a pancake), which Sebastian learned to like when he was at hotel school in Lausanne.

The venerable Hotel Grande Bretagne last year opened its O.E. Corner, which has become the Athenian equivalent of Paris's Ritz Plaza. The hotel's informal restaurant is predominantly a rendezvous for well-dressed residents of the city who treat it as their club. International chic is a hamburger or a minute steak in smart surroundings.

The Greek specialties are done with finesse. The help-yourself buffet offers such classics as *taramasalata*, eggplant caviar, octopus in red wine sauce, stuffed vegetables, etc.

A satisfying hot hors d'oeuvre is shrimp à la grecque, more usually known as shrimp *Tourkolimna*. Under either name it refers to giant shrimp served in a lovely gorgonzola sauce of stewed tomatoes and melted feta cheese. A wide main course is roast lamb perfumed with oregano and accompanied by a rice pilaf with currants and pine nuts.

For more than a century the Grande Bretagne was a scene for goings-on in the Balkans. It is still owned and operated by the founding family.

Great-granddaughter Sandra

Petrakopoulos, 20, recently from two years of the Sorb in Paris, shocked her family asking to work as a housemaid so that she could learn the

ness.

The three-story structure, floors have since been added, built in 1883 as a royal house. King George I, his favorite chef, Evla Lampas, to run it. In addition training in Paris, Lampas a useful memory and could be the food likes and dislikes of the crowns of Europe and foreign ministers.

The royal chef ruled the pitiful annex so well that 1880 he was allowed to be. Despite a French wife (he is spoken by the family at even now), Lampas was Anglophile. He called his hotel the Grande Bretagne, went right on catering to the eminent's official and semi-official dinners and reception, role continued by the hotel this day.

Much of Greece's contemporary history has been centered in Grande Bretagne. During World War II, it was the headquarters of Italians, Germans and British. When a stantime Caramanlis returned Athens from exile in July, the fifth-floor corner suite waiting. He lived and worked of it for three months.

In 1975, Archbishop Makris addressed the crowds in a stitution Square from the balcony of the fourth-floor corner. The other evening in the tradition, Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bisis had a dinner for the Greek secretary of state for external affairs, Donald Jamieson. You want to read anything the menu, the main course *Meditation de Langoustes Americaines*.

Russian Exile's Statement Opens Venice Biennale

VENICE, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The Venice Biennale art festival, the target of Soviet criticism for the past year, opened yesterday with a blast at Moscow's repression of dissident artists and writers.

The move was not unexpected since Soviet diplomats had been trying to get the festival canceled since March, claiming it was a deliberate attempt to embarrass Moscow while the Helsinki agreements on East-West relations were under review.

The counterblast occurred when a smiling festival president, Carlo Ripa di Meana, a former Communist and now a prominent

Socialist, introduced exiled Soviet sculptor Ernst Neizvestny.

"I left Russia because I had to go on working," Neizvestny said. "For an artist to create, he needs freedom. The West is not a paradise but in the relative framework of freedom, here one can work. An artist who cannot do that is already dead."

Neizvestny's criticisms were in line with the theme of the Biennale—dissent in Eastern Europe. In March, Soviet Ambassador Nikita Ryabov went to the Foreign Ministry in Rome and demanded that the Venice festival, which is supported by public funds, be canceled.

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Aden (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Hong Kong (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Norway (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Algeria (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Hungary (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Pakistan (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Amman (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	India (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Peru (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Angola (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Indonesia (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Poland (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Antigua (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Iran (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Polymeria (P.) (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Australia (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Iraq (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Portugal (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Austria (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Israel (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Romania (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bahamas (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Italy (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Saudi Arabia (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bahrain (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Japan (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Singapore (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bangladesh (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Korea (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	S. America (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Barbados (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Kuwait (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Spain (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Belize (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Laos (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Sweden (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bermuda (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Libya (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Switzerland (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bhutan (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Luxembourg (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Taiwan (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bolivia (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malaysia (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Turkey (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bonin (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.A.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Brazil (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Breton (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Bulgaria (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Burkina Faso (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Burundi (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Cambodia (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Cameroon (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Canada (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Cape Verde (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Cayman (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
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Dominican (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Dominican (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Dubai (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Ethiopia (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
Finland (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
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Ghana (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	Malta (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	U.S.S.R. (air)...	228.00	114.00	68.00	228.00	114.00	68.00			
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10 Years

BUSINESS

FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1977

U.S., Japan Unions Large Textile Action

By Helen Dewar

BOSTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Continued American pressure over steel and imports, union leaders in two countries made an appeal yesterday for textile workers to protect their jobs from low-cost foreign imports.

Textile workers in the United States and Japan are facing a common problem: the loss of jobs to low-cost foreign imports. In the United States, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Textile Workers Union are leading the fight. In Japan, the Japanese Textile Workers Union is also active.

Mr. Usami said 10 to 15 per cent of textile and apparel sales in Japan come from imports, largely from Korea, China, Hong Kong, Italy and the United States.

Mr. Usami also said he met recently with trade union leaders from a number of Asian countries and found that they agreed with a need for more "orderly" trade arrangements. "Their outlook is coming to be close to the outlook we have," said Mr. Usami.



A HUNDRED MILLION—That is the total of Ford cars that have rolled off the lines since the company was founded in 1903 and began with the Model T. Ceremony marking the occasion was held Tuesday at Ford's Mahwah, N.J., plant.

Carter Acts to Reduce Grain Harvest

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Carter took action yesterday to reduce the amount of corn, barley and sorghum grown by American farmers next summer by 7 million tons, a step deemed necessary because of slumping grain prices and a huge build-up of unused stocks.

Officials said they did not expect this to affect food prices, and they left open the possibility that the decision could be revoked before corn is planted next spring if shortages develop in world grain markets.

ing the potential impact on food prices at home as well as the availability of corn to foreign countries, which buy one quarter of the entire U.S. crop.

"The United States supplies more than half the corn imported by countries abroad. A number of countries, including Japan, East Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union, buy most of their corn from the United States."

Den Tops OECD List Ratio of Taxes to GDP

Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—The tax revenue to gross product was the highest in last year with 50.8 and the lowest in Japan at 3.9 per cent, according to a data published yesterday by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

It calls "the most comprehensive information available on an internationally comparable basis," the OECD study shows how countries differ in the proportion of their GDP taken in taxes, and the different reliance that they place on the various kinds of taxes: income taxes, social security contributions, consumption taxes, etc. for the period 1966-75.

Amex Head Acts More St. Brokers

Robert E. Dallos

FORE, Nov. 16—Arthur chairman-elect of the Stock Exchange, yesterday said that a host of brokerage firms would be opening their doors, despite the fact that many large financial problems and problems are going to see that many people do not see, he said at his news conference since his last week. "While there is a continuation of the trend, you also are going to see a number of new firms, some initially providing special and some of them being fairly broad-based entities," he said.

Unilever Net Drops 14.5%

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—Net profit of the Unilever group fell by 14.5 per cent in the third quarter and by 4.8 per cent in the first nine months, the company reported today.

Profit in the quarter totaled \$71.7 million, down from \$83.2 million, while in the nine-month period it fell to \$206 million from \$238.3 million.

British Leyland Revamps Board And Divisions

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—British Leyland Ltd. today announced changes in its board of directors and plans to further decentralize operations to move decision-making closer to its manufacturing plants.

Leyland's four divisions—cars, trucks and bus, special products and international—are to become subsidiary companies with their own boards of directors.

Dollar Is Mixed In Trendless European Trade

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—The dollar finished mixed against most major currencies, today, and trading in Europe was described as dull and trendless, partly due to a West German holiday.

"A lot of people are sitting on the fence waiting for something to develop. People with flat positions are reluctant to do anything at these levels, feeling the central banks might give the dollar a little support or it could fall still further," against the stronger currencies, one London dealer stated.

U.S. Housing Starts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—The number of new homes started in October rose by 5.6 per cent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.18 million units, the Commerce Department reported. The department also revised upward the September to a 1.7 per cent gain from the originally reported 0.3 per cent gain.

British Earnings Increase in Month

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—The rise in British earnings is again accelerating after the end of formal wage controls Aug. 1, according to statistics released by the government today.

The average earnings index for September was 289.5, up 0.3 per cent from a month earlier and up 8.8 per cent from a year earlier.

Japan Bank in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—The Long-Term Credit of Japan has announced the formal opening of a representative office in Paris under the management of Takashi Watanabe.

IMF to Distribute \$1 Billion in Gold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund announced yesterday it will distribute nearly \$1 billion of its official gold holdings to the member nations that contributed to the fund originally.

The United States, the biggest contributor to the fund, will receive the largest share. The IMF said 8.5 million ounces of gold will be distributed proportionally to members according to the amounts they initially contributed.

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Selling Wave Hits N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Stock prices pulled back in continued heavy trading today despite constructive news on the economy.

Analysts, however, were not surprised by the decline, trading it to profit-taking in the aftermath of last week's explosive rally last week which took many investors by surprise.

"The immediate problem of the market is that it is severely overbought," said Newton Zinder, analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co.

Mr. Zinder noted that the market in this condition is "more vulnerable to negative news and less responsive to positive news."

U.S. Industrial Production Rises a Week 0.3 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—Industrial production rose a weak 0.3 per cent last month as the economy continued to flash mixed signals about its future course.

The October increase, which is adjusted for seasonal change, lifted the Federal Reserve Board's index of the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities to 139.1 per cent of the 1967 average, up 6.8 per cent from a year earlier. But the 0.2-per-cent October rise was smaller than September's 0.4 per cent, which had been well below the average month-to-month increase in the two previous years.

Gold Price Falls To Monthly Low

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—Gold fell today to its lowest levels in London in a month, being quoted in late dealings at \$159 an ounce.

Bullion was at below \$150 an ounce in London in the second week of October. Today's trading was active, with gold slipping to its lows of the day after New York came into the market.

Market Closed

Bank and stock exchanges in West Germany were closed Wednesday for a public holiday.

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MARUMAN SECURITIES CO. LTD.	MEIKO SECURITIES CO. LTD.	MITO SECURITIES CO. LTD.
THE NATIONAL SECURITIES CO. LTD.	THE TOKO SECURITIES CO. LTD.	TOWA SECURITIES CO. LTD.

READY FOR THE RALLY?



**NEW YORK
INDUSTRIAL
INDEX FUND**

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 16

Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
3000 Apple	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 IBM	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Microsoft	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Oracle	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Lotus	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 VisiCalc	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Paradox	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase II	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase III	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00

November, 1977

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

RJR

R. J. Reynolds Overseas Finance Co. N. V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

U. S. \$ 160,000,000

7 1/2 % Bearer Notes of 1977/1982

irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by

R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.

Winston-Salem, N. C., U.S.A.

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 15, 1977

Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
3000 Apple	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 IBM	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Microsoft	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Oracle	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Lotus	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 VisiCalc	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Paradox	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase II	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase III	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Bond	Price	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
3000 Apple	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 IBM	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Microsoft	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Oracle	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Lotus	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 VisiCalc	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Paradox	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase II	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase III	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 16, 1977

Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
3000 Apple	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 IBM	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Microsoft	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Oracle	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Lotus	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 VisiCalc	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Paradox	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase II	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase III	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00

Montreal Stocks

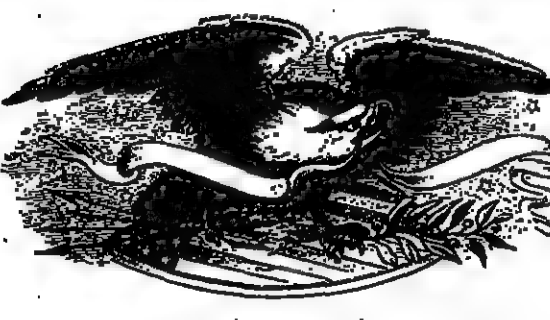
Closing Prices, Nov. 16, 1977

Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
3000 Apple	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 IBM	2.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Microsoft	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Oracle	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Lotus	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
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3000 dBase	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 Paradox	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase II	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
3000 dBase III	1.00	10.0	15.0	100	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00

How to identify the leading U.S. government securities firm

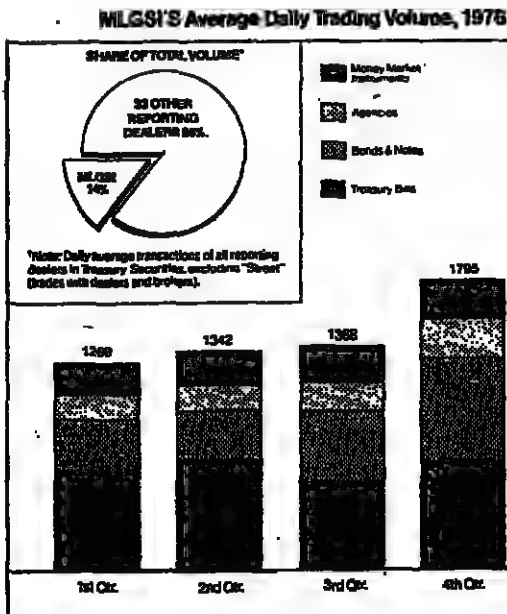
Test #1
Does the firm have enough stature to work with the Fed, the Treasury, and U.S. Government agencies?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has played a leading role in developing and supporting many agency securities. Examples include GNMA Pass-Throughs, FNMA's, Federal Home Loan Bank bonds, and securities of The Farm Credit Banks.



Test #2
Is the firm competitive enough to have an average trading volume of over \$1.4 billion a day?

In 1976 Merrill Lynch Government Securities averaged over \$1.4 billion a day in trading. On 30 days, trading topped the \$2 billion mark. On 3 days, it soared beyond \$3 billion.



Test #4
Does it make firm bids in good markets and bad?

In a month that included a good market (November, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of \$2 billion. Even when things got tough (January, 1977), the figure was still impressive—\$1.8 billion.

Test #3
Does the firm offer direct access to primary money markets on a worldwide basis?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.

Test #5
Does the firm have a distribution system that reaches out to Main Street, as well as Wall Street?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has trained 222 Account Executives employed by various companies in the Merrill Lynch group. Located in 94 offices throughout the world, these Account Executives apply their special expertise to all kinds of government securities and related instruments.



SOCIETE GENERALE

\$ U.S. 75,000,000.00 floating rate notes due 1981.

For the six months, November 16, 1977, to May 15, 1978, the notes will carry an interest rate of 7 13/16% per annum.

The Principal Paying Agent,
SOCIETE GENERALE ALSAIENNE DE BANQUE,
15 Avenue E. Reuter,
LUXEMBOURG



The leading firm should do all these things. Not just a few. This firm does.
Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

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Branches and subsidiaries and affiliates in: Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

Joint venture in Tehran—Iran Financial Services Co.

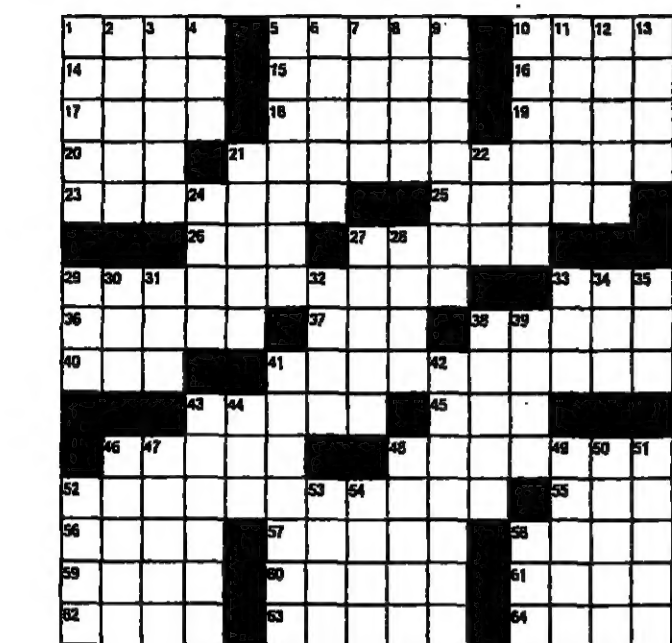
Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 16

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is J
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om

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska

- ACROSS**
- 1 Tiller
5 Irides
10 Mark on a radar screen
14 Give the glad eye to
15 "Frustrated" author
16 Nurse
17 Soviet river
18 Actress Keaton
19 Hedon, Gobi explorer
20 Ad— (relevant)
21 Oahu landmark
22 Emphatic print type
25 Campus group
26 "— Vale."
27 Frost poem
28 Pseudonym
29 Precariously situated, as a jeweler?
33 Buzz
36 At no time
37 Baudelaire's "Les Fleurs du —"
38 Rub out
40 What employees sometimes get
41 Star of "No, No, Nanette" revival
43 Lanette Var.
45 Germaine, the lyricist
46 Sherwood's "There Be No Night"
48 Divorcee's penance
- DOWN**
- 1 Beautiful young woman
2 White heron
3 Andean pack beast
4 Brooks of filmdom
5 Rickshaw's relative
6 Inventor Howe
7 Where Mrs. Leonovna taught
8 — avall
9 Printing duplicator
10 British shindigs
11 Breathed
12 Author's notebook items
13 Be unsettled
14 Tunisian
15 Patelet letters on a police blotter
16 Lucra, in Lucra
17 "The Sheik of —"
18 Author of "Euphuus"
19 "High— Windy Hill"
20 Irritate
21 Seth's mother
22 Milky liquid: Abbr.
23 Computer in "2001"
24 Employment
25 Debussy's "La —"
26 Spooky
27 500 sheets of newsprint
28 Kind of desk
29 Hemingway title, with "The"
30 Contended
31 Wave: Sp.
32 Medical-lab technique
33 Lift with exertion
34 Plus quantity
35 Norway, to Norwegians
36 Alpine singing
37 Wall or cross follower
38 Raw or New
39 "— the valley of Death."
40 Symbol of Oregon



WEATHER

1	LAUREL	10	6	Cloudy	MADEIRA	36	58	C	Clear
2	METROPOLIS	11	6	Overcast	MANAMA	37	58	C	Cloudy
3	KANSAS	17	62	Cloudy	MILAN	10	58	F	Foggy
4	SEAS	26	68	Cloudy	MONTREAL	10	54	C	Cloudy
5	SEUT	22	72	Clear	MOSCOW	7	57	C	Clear
6	ALGERIA	12	62	Overcast	MUNICH	4	59	Overcast	
7	SEELIN	6	43	Showers	NEW YORK	12	55	C	Cloudy
8	RUSSIA	6	43	Showers	NICE	16	58	C	Clear
9	BUENOS AIRES	26	68	Cloudy	OSLO	10	57	C	Cloudy
10	BRUSSELS	6	43	Overcast	PARIS	6	45	C	Cloudy
11	CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	59	C	Cloudy
12	COFENHAGEN	3	41	Cloudy	REIMS	16	58	C	Clear
13	CALCUTTA	19	62	Cloudy	SOFIA	19	66	C	Cloudy
14	DUBLIN	8	37	Rain	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Showers	
15	EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TEHRAN	12	55	C	Cloudy
16	EL PASO	19	62	Clear	TOLEDO	10	57	C	Cloudy
17	FRANKFURT	43	Cloudy		TUNIS	—	—	—	Unavailable
18	GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA	7	54	Overcast	
19	HELSINKI	22	72	Overcast	WASHINGTON	7	57	C	Clear
20	HOUSTON	16	58	Overcast	WASHINGTON	12	59	C	Clear
21	LAS PALMAS	16	75	Overcast	ZURICH	3	37	Showers	
22	LONDON	10	58	Overcast					
23	LOS ANGELES	13	59	Cloudy					

(Yesterday's readings, U.S. Canada & 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

